THE DAILY COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 74 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1870. NO. 231.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Views of Ex-Commissioner Rollins—Progress of the San Domingo Investigation—Attempt to Expel a Correspondent from the House—Cincinnati Sends in the First Census Returns—Colored Cadets Fail to Pass the Examination at West Point—The Army Bill Completed in Conference Committee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1870.

The Tax and Tariff Bill

Was further considered to-day by the Senate Finance Committee, and such progress has been made as leads to the belief that it could be reported by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The Committee have not yet had their proposed consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the reason that he is out of town with the President. In speaking the other day on the subject, he said he had no doubt he would be able next year, with some modifications of the administrative portion of the law, to collect ninety millions at least from spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors. The amount collected last year has been not quite seventy-five millions. Ex-Commissioner Rollins, in conversation to-day, said that if he were in a position to give advice, he would recommend the total repeal of all taxes on licenses, gross receipts, sales, schedules "A," "B" and some other minor taxes that yield little net returns, and hereafter collect our revenues from not to exceed four sources. This, he thinks, is what the country desires, and he says such a course would largely decrease the number of revenue officials and result in a considerable saving of salaries to the Treasury. His views seem to be mainly in the direction of Sherman's tax bill, some portions of which the Finance Committee are tolerably sure to adopt as a substitute for the House provisions, and there is much sympathy in the Senate than the House with the desire of Secretary Boutwell to have taxation kept up. It is not yet possible to have any indication of the views of the committee respecting the tariff schedules of the bill.

San Domingo Investigation.

The special San Domingo committee were in session last night till nearly midnight. Yesterday morning was occupied in examining a lot of documents and last night to the examination of Gen. Babcock and Mr. Consul Perry, who, on our behalf, signed the treaty negotiated by Gen. Babcock. No other witnesses have as yet been before the committee, but Mr. Smith, our late Consular Agent, will be called on to-morrow or Monday. There is some contradictions of evidence between Perry and Babcock, the former affirming and the latter denying that he ever signed the treaty of 1867 in advance, and it would be manifestly unfair to one or both to give the hearsay versions of what they said in the long examination to which they were subjected. The question whether there shall be a thorough and searching inquiry into the charges of corruption in connection with the treaty, has not been formally settled in the Senate, but the Special Committee already find that it will not be possible for them to go into the matter as fully as Mr. Hatch against Babcock, without, also, inquiring into these stories of bribery, and it is every way probable that the Committee will report such material issues of whatever nature will be examined into. If this proves to be the case, the committee cannot report for some time.

Raid on a Correspondent.

The House varied its amusements to-day by summoning a correspondent to appear and show cause why he ought not to be expelled from the gallery for slandering a member. So far as the case has progressed, the honorable House has not come out ahead. The facts are these: Some months since, the officers of the Government, acting officially, instituted proceedings with a view of prosecuting some of the leaders in the Cuban lobby here, and to that end such officials were taken and evidence collected which was placed before the Grand Jury of this District in proper form. Copies of most of these papers were kept on file in the office for information of his investigating committee, and the original papers were placed in the hands of Mr. Riddle, correspondent of the New York *Post*, who published the substance of them in that paper. The parties thus harassed the uproar in the House set forth that one of the affidavits stated that he had approached many members of Congress, and that they go along or work and vote for Cuba, among them Senators Sherwood, Pomeroy, Ferry of Michigan and McCormick. The dispatch stated distinctly that it was not known who had accepted bribes, but that it was charged that bribes were offered. Upon this both Fitch and McCormick, finding the implication against them, the correspondent had himself charged that they received bribes, rose to personal explanations, and Fitch denounced the correspondent as a cowardly liar, and used some other courteous personal remarks. Scarcely was butler being called on, stated that there was nothing before his committee directly implicating Fitch. Subsequently Butler informed the correspondent that the papers referred to in the affidavits were before the committee, and that the names of Fitch and McCormick were mentioned in it by him were contained in them as stated. Upon this being printed, Fitch rose again in the House and called on Butler for the publication of the conversation was correct, who replied that it was not. Fitch then, after considerable confusion, got a resolution through summoning the correspondent to the bar as stated. The latter immediately submitted a written statement as to the character of the documents upon which his dispatch was based, and the admission of Butler that the names in question were the names, were before his Committee, arrangements then ensued, the end of the matter was a question of veracity between the correspondent and Butler, hereupon the latter stated that the statement submitted by the correspondent was correct. This left the House with a very questionable foundation to stand upon. The correspondent upon being asked who showed him the document, declined to answer, and the matter was then referred to a special committee to investigate, and the correspondent was finally discharged. The New York, mostly insisted that the House had a right to compel a correspondent in such a case as this to say where he received the information.

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Were received at the Census office this morning, from Marshal Hickenlooper, giving the population statistics of the Fourteenth ward, the returns contain 4,000 names, and three days by W. D. Dempster, Assistant Marshal.

The Colored Cadet Question

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The Army Bill

as completed in conference committee today, and will be reported for action to-morrow Monday. The section of the House bill fixing all officers a fixed rate of pay is retained, with some slight and immaterial amendments. Officers are allowed to keep their pets, but are prohibited from wearing the uniform of the army during the time of their real grade. The provision for mustering out permanent army officers does not go into effect next January, and it is thought that retirement, resignation and discharge with a year's pay, will wedding out of incompetents will so reduce the supernumeraries by that time as to give a chance to retain all meritorious officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1870.

ARMY BILL.

The majority of the conference committee on the Army bill have agreed to report recommending the passage of a bill of which the following are the features: The number of officers and file reduced to 30,000, and the 4 battalion of the 45th regiment abolished; Logan's original section providing a schedule of pay for officers is retained altered; promotion and appointments in all staff corps is to be made as vacancies occur, and is increased to three hundred; all officers now will not be assigned by the first of January, 1871, to be mustered out; the discretion heretofore allowed the President to retire officers on half pay unassigned officers is hereby; officers retired before the first of October to receive only one year's pay and vacancies in the list are not to be filled; no one all officers whose discharge is recommended by Division and other Department commanders and Chiefs of Staff, and who are so reported can appear before the Board before which such officers may be examined out by action of this Board shall receive two year's pay proper; officers of any grade are encouraged on the next lower grade and may elect to be assigned as Second Lieutenants, forfeiting present rank.

CURRENT REVENUE STAMPS.

Counterfeit sixty and forty-pound tobacco stamps were seized in Baltimore on tobacco received from North Carolina. The stamps are pronounced, and will be larger than the genuine. The extent of the issue is unknown.

RED CLOUD AND PARTY

Are morning had a final council with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The latter made a speech, saying some of the remarks made by the Indians concerning rations allowing that when treaties were ratified, the government would do all in their power to make them comfortable and happy. He announced that they had already received a portion of the goods, and that Spotted Tail would receive more in New York on their homeward journey, by request of the President concerning Fort Fetterman. They would be started on their homeward journey on Monday. Information has received by the Indians with unmistakable signs of delight.

Red Cloud spoke in reply, evidencing most plainly his dissatisfaction at the determination of the Government to remove Fort Fetterman. He said there was no necessity for it, and that its presence was a useless expense to the Government. He must not take exceptions again to roads running through his country, and intimated that if the stone it would be the fault of the treaty.

Red Cloud made another speech, in which he told the troops in his country were all afoot, that the Government is throwing away its money for nothing. The officers there are all whisky drinkers because he does not them around him here. I do not allow nation of any white man to bring a drop of liquor into my country, and, if he does, that is the last of him and his liquor too. Spotted Tail can drink as much as he pleases on Missouri river, and they can kill one another if they choose. I do not hold myself responsible for what Spotted Tail and traders do there. When you buy me anything with money, I want you to buy me what is useful. I do not want dirty flour, nor tobacco and old soldiers' clothes, dirt black, such as you bought for Spotted Tail. I only tell you what is true. You have had a great war, but after it was all over the government fed the rebels who were fighting to come back. Everybody Cox explained the treaty of 1867 to the Indians, and said the best ways is to be friendly and deal honestly with each other. The last treaty made provided for a railroad to be built. The Sioux agreed not to disturb it, and that it should be built. Now if the railroad interferes with hunting we will try to make good the damage by feeding you. We are in the Government shall keep back white men from going into the Indian country, as well as bad Indians from going into the white man's country. This is what the troops are there for. If any of our people at the forts do not do what is right, the President will punish them and send better men in their places. The same treaty gives the lines of the Indian country. A map of the Indian country was prepared, and the Secretary explained the boundaries fixed in the treaty of 1867. Red Cloud said he was asked to sign the treaty merely to show that he was peaceable, and not to grant their lands. He continued, saying this is the first time I have heard of these treaty. I never heard of it, and do not mean to follow it. I want to hear who drew up the interpreter who interpreted these things to the Indians.

The names of three were mentioned, and he said: I know nothing about it; it was never explained to me.

Bear in the Grass said: The Great Spirit hears me to-day, I tell nothing but what is true when I say these words. If the treaty were not explained, it was merely said the treaty was for peace, and friendship among the whites. When we took hold of the pen, they said they would take the troops away so we would raise children.

Secretary Cox explained that the treaty was signed by more than two hundred different Sioux of all bands.

Red Cloud—I do not say the Commissioners lied, but the interpreters wrote wrong. I never heard a word only what was brought to my ears. When forts were built, they came to make peace. You had your war houses or forts. When you removed them I signed a treaty of peace. We must straighten things up.

Secretary Cox—I have been very careful so that no mistakes may be made and I want what should be seen open as daylight, so we may understand what things are. We are trying to get Congress to carry out our promises, and we want the Indians to do their part. We simply ask you to observe the agreement made as we remember. We have explained the treaty to be made in Red Cloud's language, and the matter was then referred to special committee to investigate, and the arrangement was finally concluded. The New York, mostly insisted that the House had a right to compel a correspondent in such a case as this to say where he received the information.

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CHICAGO.

The Crops—Indians Concentrating in the Vicinity of Lake of the Woods—Movements of Rail—Death of an Old Citizen—Homeopathic Institute.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Encouraging reports of the condition of the crops continue to be received from all points of the West. Wheat is an exception at some points.

The St. Paul *Press'* Pembina correspondent of the 30th ult., says the Indians are concentrating in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods, with the purpose of giving fight to the Canadians when they penetrate the swamps. Reil's picket line extends from Lake of the Woods to Pembina Mountain.

The body of Charles H. Hunt, an old, well known and highly respected citizen of Chicago, was found in the early hours this morning floating in the slip between the two Illinois Central Railroad elevators, at the foot of South Water street. Mr. Hunt was on the Bee Line steamboat, Agents of the Ætna Insurance Company. He had been suffering from a mental affection of the eyes, which rendered him at times nearly blind. Last evening about seven o'clock he left a friend's house for his home, 85 Rush street. It is supposed he was seized with a sudden blindness, lost his way and fell into the slip where his body was found this morning.

The American Institute of Homœopathy reassembled at nine o'clock. The following committees of arrangements were announced for the year 1871: M. Williamson, H. A. Guernsey, H. J. McMillan and W. W. James, of Philadelphia; M. Puse, of Harrisburg; J. C. Burgher, of Pittsburgh; J. F. Cooper, of Allegheny City; W. Hanford and B. Hanford, of Erie; W. C. Deane, of Williamsport; C. H. Hoover, of Pottsville; James J. Jones, West Chester; C. Preston, of Cheshire; Asa Moore, of Germantown; A. R. Thomas, and O. B. Gaston, of Philadelphia. Dr. T. P. Wilson, of Cleveland, was appointed orator for the current year, and Dr. G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, alternate; Dr. Lewis Beebe, Bradford, addressing greeks on toward the Lakes, and thus secure a better route, and one more likely to prove a profitable one. The Buffalo and Erie Railway Company was indefinitely postponed.

Bills passed and finally which, before the Senate were ceded to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which gives access to countless square miles of virgin soil, in a climate of remarkable salubrity, and of course "the great stimulus to the present rush."

The Sabbath is practically abolished in New York. Drinking and pleasure-taking—that is rioting and amusements—are universal. Last Sunday evening Fisk's theater, the so-called Grand Opera House, and Niblo's Garden were open on the occasion of a repetition as a concert of the music performed at the recent reception of the Ninth Regiment at the Academy. Several members of the regular company of the theater sang solos, and Max Maretzek conducted a chorus of 125 performers, who interpreted instrumentally a variety of operatic selections. No pretense of "sacred music" was assumed to fit the concert to the day. There are not a few to believe that the New York Sunday theatrical theaters will be thrown open on Sunday nights as they are in New Orleans and most of the European capitals.

Sapollo, for Cleansing.

The superiority of this excellent preparation over any other article ever offered to the public, has been demonstrated by the wonderful popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first introduced, and more than one million housekeepers are to-day using Sapollo in this and other countries and the demand is rapidly increasing. For sale, wholesale and retail, by Jesse H. Lippincott, corner Smithfield street and Second avenue.

Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge cannot be excelled as a remedy for worms. TRIS*

DICKENS GONE.

Death of the Great Novelist.

The Cause a Stroke of Paralysis—Last Scenes at the Bedside of the Dying Author.

LONDON, June 10.—The London *Globe*, in its last edition this evening, startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gadshill, near Rochester, in Kent. The news spread rapidly and created the most profound regret, but the worst was still to come. Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six in the evening.

Mr. Dickens was at dinner on Wednesday when he was seized with a fit. Dr. Steele, of the village of Strood, who was for many years the family physician of Dickens, was immediately called in and remained until near midnight. The condition of his patient becoming worse and worse, it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were promptly dispatched, and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gadshill. A consultation was held, and the case was at once pronounced hopeless—that he must die. To this Dickens replied, "Oh, no, I have only got a headache, I shall be better presently." He then asked that the open window be shut immediately. He soon became unconscious and fell back in his chair insensible. He was immediately conveyed to his room, and medical aid summoned.

Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious and never recovered animation. His son and daughters remained steadfastly at his bedside until he died. It is stated that he has several times complained that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired. He also said that his thoughts no longer came to him spontaneously as in former times. While at Preston he had need of medical aid, and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

The death of Charles Dickens has plunged the nation in mourning. All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

The *Times* says the ordinary expressions of regret are now cold and conventional. Millions of people feel a personal bereavement. Statesmen, savans and benefactors of the race when they die can leave no such void; they die, but this great novelist, be an inmate of every house.

The *Daily News* says that, without intellectual pedigree, his writings form an era in English literature. He was generous, loving, and universally beloved. He leaves a Thackeray, an unfinished story.

The *Morning Advertiser* says Dickens did more than any contemporary to make English literature loved and admired.

The *Telegraph* regards the distinguished dead as a public servant.

LONDON, June 10—The death of Dickens causes profound sorrow throughout the land. Dickens was in apparently good health on Wednesday, when he wrote several pages of the novel of "Edwin Drood." The suddenness of the blow paralyzes the faculties of his friends. There are unusual demonstrations of public grief in London and other cities.

New York, June 10.—Henry Ward Beecher, at the weekly prayer meeting this evening, spoke of the death of Dickens, and said no one more people would regard the death of the great novelist as a personal loss than that of any person since the days of Walter Scott.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The death of Charles Dickens produced a profound sensation to-day throughout all classes.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1870.

SENATE.

The bill relative to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, without subsidy, was taken up, and Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment agreed upon by both parties, and at large amount of land, and it is asserted in certain quarters that his rival, Fisk, has been in the purchaser.

Fisk and Daniel Drew were closeted together in a private parlor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for nearly an hour yesterday, and at the close of the interview it was manifest that a satisfactory arrangement had resulted.

New York, June 10.—Stock men are watching the movements of the Erie Railway with great interest. To-day's bills via the New York Central showed 850 per car from Buffalo and Erie, and 4 cars from the Hudson River. The Central will doubtless fall to that, if not before. The fight is expected to be a heavy one.

Yesterday a contract was signed in the Erie office for the construction and completion of the road to the Falls within ninety days.

—The Butler *Herald* says: We learn from a reliable source that engineers are now surveying what is called the Pine Creek Railroad route, and what seems to be an earnest that the work will be prosecuted, is the fact that the engineers are locating as they go along and procuring release of right of way. There is quite an effort being made by Bloomingdale and other citizens to run down the bank of the Allegheny river and thence up Pine Creek, through the country; but if the Connellsville Railroad Company, which has the management of this enterprise, has their way about it, they will run their own interests, they will construct the road along the Pine Creek route, thereby accessing creeks on toward the Lakes, and thus secure a better route, and one more likely to prove a profitable one. The Connellsville road which would traverse a section of country lending with wealth, would be the best outlet to make it effective, while the other route would only acquire trade by coming in competition with lines already in successful operation.

—Of the Mt. Dallas and Bridgeport project the Bedford *Inquirer* says: A long, strong pull should now be made without delay to put our railroad under contract at the earliest possible moment. The prospect is better now than ever, and with vigorous effort on the part of the committees appointed, and unity of action among the subscribers, will give us a railroad inside of a year. A little extra work will secure the completion of the whole work from Mt. Dallas to Bridgeport by next July.

—A meeting of the incorporators of the Gallipolis, McArthur and Columbus Railroad Company was held on the 2d inst. Committees were appointed to open book of subscription, and to secure right of way, and employ an engineer to make the necessary surveys. Another meeting was appointed for the 9th, to be held at McArthur.

—The Lewisburg, Center and Spruce Creek Railroad is to be immediately put under contract from Lewisburg to Millinburg, the people of Lewisburg having complied with the terms proposed by the company, the surveys having already been made, and the route located for the superstructure.

—The arrangements for the excursion of Southern railroad officials to Pennsylvania are tartially completed. The party, numbering from seventy-five to eighty, will rendezvous at Baltimore, leaving that city by the Northern Central Railroad on Monday morning the 21st, and thence via Harrisburg to Altoona, where they will remain for the night, examining during their stay the extensive work shops of the Pennsylvania Central. They will leave Tuesday evening the party will arrive in this city, leaving for Erie on Thursday morning on Allegheny Valley Railroad, making a short stop at Oil City and reaching Erie the same evening.

—A railroad meeting was held at Manningston, West Va., last week, in which strong speeches were made against the freight discrimination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company against the interest of the State, and some strong resolutions adopted calling on the people of the State and the Legislature to correct these evils.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The War Between Vanderbilt and Fisk—Fisk and Drew in Consultation—A New Line in Less than a Month to Buffalo Within Ninety Days—The Pine Creek Road—Mt. Dallas and Bridgeport, &c., &c.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Episcopal Convention—Expression of Sympathy with the Evangelical Alliance to be Held at New York.

COLUMBUS, June 10.—The Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio adjourned this evening. Resolutions were adopted by a vote of sixty-three to sixty, expressing sympathy with the evangelical alliance, which has been called to meet in New York. This is considered a triumph of low church over the high. The usual committees were appointed.

Planing Mill at Ebensburg Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EBENSBURG, PA., June 10, 1870.

The planing mill of Hon. John Barnes was burned on fire, cause unknown. It will prove a total loss. The watchman cannot account for it. It is supposed to have originated from a spark in the shavings. The lumber yard will be saved.

C. T. H.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Reeves to-day 1,490 head, 60 cars at 5 cattle unchanged; cold save some thin Texas which no one would take; prices much urged and lower; 1,000 head arrived for the week; 6,950 head a car of 7s, cut Ohio steers brought 10,@11c. 275 Illinois 7 cwt 10@11c.

Sheep are coming in scanty numbers, only 1,000 head to-day, but there are at least 2,000 head of State, they are in good demand, and prices 1@2c higher, closing; a car of the Ohio selling at 5½c; a car at 5½c at 6½c; a car at 6c; a car at 6½c; a car at 7c; a car at 7½c.

Twenty cars hogs to-day, and 12c net for all weights the price.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 10.—An accident on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad has caused further receipts of cattle, yet the market fell off this morning 25@50c per 100 lbs. Sales 1,200 at $6 20@8 40; extra $8 25@8 12, good $8 25@8 50; fair stock, heifers and land cows $7 50@8 00; poor to medium $6 25@7 25. Sales 574 head. Hogs—Supply moderate, demand light and prices inclined to decline. Sheep unchanged; sales 600 head at $5@9 for Ohio and Canada lambs.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 23c@23½c; sales 3,300 bales; receipts 1,727 bales; stock 109,396. Receipts of the week 9,655 bales; exports 14,704 bales; sales 14,000 bales.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

American Railroad Securities—Trial of the Boulton Masqueraders Postponed—The Search for the Spanish Brigands—The Yacht Race of Wednesday—Amnesty to Portuguese Political Offenders Promised—Arrest of An American Consul—The Racing Reforms—The English Press on "American Hoaxes"—Abolition of Slavery by Spain—More French Conspirators Arrested—The Interview Between the King of Prussia and the Czar—South American News, &c., &c.

American Railroad Bonds.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Times* money article, referring to the introduction of the new Grand Rapids Railroad bonds, says Erie experiences incricases a distrust of all such securities.

The Masqueraders.

The trial of the Boulton masqueraders is deferred to the July sessions. The *Times* says the prisoners, Ernest Boulton and Frederick Wm. Park, have been released on bail.

The Spanish Brigands.

MADRID, June 10.—Yesterday the civil guard came up with a party of the band of brigands who captured the Englishmen near Gibraltar. The guard immediately gave battle, killing three and capturing three others. The others succeeded in escaping. On the persons of the killed were found 70,000 reals, part of of the amount paid as ransom.

Montpensier

Has obtained a passport for England.

New Yacht Race.

LONDON, June 10.—The London Yacht Club has awarded the victory in Wednesday's yacht race to the Egeria, by allowances for tonnage; the second place was given the Cambria, and the Gloriana was put last.

Amnesty Promised.

LISBON, June 10.—General amnesty for past political offenders is promised.

Arrest of an American Consul.

LONDON, June 10.—Jno. S. Fiske, American Consul at Leith, Scotland, has been arrested. The *Times* says his arrest is in connection with Dickey and Hoffman's bankruptcy case.

Fiske, the American Consul at Leith, arrested in Edinburgh, is expected here hourly in charge of an officer.

"Lothair."

The *Standard* accepts, with resignation, the caricature drawn in "Lothair" of Goldwin Smith, as the death of Dickens, and hands up more people would regard the death of the great novelist as a personal loss than that of any person since the days of Walter Scott.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The death of Charles Dickens produced a profound sensation to-day throughout all classes.

Racing Reforms.

Edmund Tattersall, in a letter to the *Telegraph*, opposes the suggested racing reforms, and defends the business of his firm, which he says is selling horses, not betting on them. He denies that the insurance company is connected with the betting club on the adjoining premises.

"American Hoaxes."

The British press has very strong terms of reprobation the false reports of the loss of the Dacian, and are indignant at what they call American hoaxing.

Holiday.

To-day was observed as a holiday at Manchester, and business there was suspended.

Spanish Political Affairs.

MADRID, June 10.—Senor Levares, a Deputy to the Cortes from Porto Rico, advocates the passage of the bill for the abolition of slavery.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

LISBON, June 10.—Soldanha is engaged in completing the Cabinet, deranged by recent resignations.

The Weather

LONDON, June 10.—Dispatches from all points in the British Isles report the weather unsettled.

Drought.

PARIS, June 10.—Severe drought prevails in the agricultural districts of France.

The Conspirators.

The police have discovered eighteen more wheel-shaped bombs, which were thrown into the canal at Charenton, near Paris. Seven arrests were made or parties implicated in the conspiracy.

King William and the Czar.

The *Constitutionel* says the King of Prussia and the Czar had several interviews at Ems. It professes to have information that the question of the Eastern Treaty was not the particular attention was given to the Schleswig question.

South American Intelligence.

LISBON, June 10.—Dates from Rio Janerio of May 17, say the Brazilian Ministry here informed the Government that while they would take no immediate measures for the abolition of slavery, they would ask any private efforts for its mitigation. The representatives of Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, and the Minister of Uruguay have agreed on the constitution of a treaty of peace with Paraguay.

Funeral of Bathyoni.

VIENNA, June 10.—The funeral of Bathyoni took place at Pesth yesterday, and was attended by vast crowds of people. The funeral procession, consisting of a division of cavalry and national and literary societies of the city, occupied a long time in passing a given point, and the display, notwithstanding its solemn character, was brilliant and picturesque.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The accident on the Rutland Railroad is worse than at first reported. Only one man out of twenty-five escaped injury, three were killed outright, as previously reported, and two or six wounded, Douglas Flint, of New York city, President of the Boston, Saratoga and Western Railroad, and A. R. Field, of Greenfield, Mass., Civil Engineer of the Greenfield and Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, have since died. W. H. Emerson, of the Cambridge, Mass., Canal Line, and several others, are horribly scalded, the flesh on their heads being literally cooked to the bone and falling off.

General Grant will visit West Point on Tuesday.

The propeller City of New York, of the Northern Transportation line, from Chicago to Ogdensburg with freight and passengers, broke her pintons on Lake Ontario Thursday, and after drifting six hours was towed into the Genesee river.

The Little Rock *Gazette* has crop reports from the principal counties of Arkansas which represent cotton and corn unusually good, and the weather remarkably favorable. In the neighborhood of Pine Bluff, however, the Infected fallen fruit being left upon the ground, the curculio appeared in unusually large and destructible extent. He estimates the quantity of apples this year at one quart of fruit at 60, and in a bushel at the enormous number of 14,000.

The reunion of the soldiers of the late war, to take place in Erie on the 29th and 30th of this months, is to embrace all persons who served in the Union army from that portion of the State, irrespective of organization. All honorably discharged soldiers are accordingly invited to participate.

On Friday last, Abraham Hönck, of Earl township, Berks county, while returning on horseback from a visit to Boyertown, in a state of intoxication, fell from his horse and fractured his skull and shattered his left arm, which resulted in his death in a few hours after. He was seventy-four years of age, and leaves a family of grown up children.

The Commissioners of Mercer county have decided to build a new bridge across the Shenango, between Sharon, near the Ohio Iron Company's grounds. It will be of iron and one hundred and eighty feet long, and twenty feet wide, with a double track, and three arches.

Mrs. Sarah Hook, wife of Amos Hook, was found drowned in a well upon the premises of her husband near Exeter station, Berks county, at a late hour on Tuesday night. She left the house in the evening, informing her husband that she was going to the well for some water. Remaining out for over an hour, her husband went in search of her, and found her lifeless body in the bottom of the well. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by jumping into the well while laboring under a fit of temporary derangement. She was only twenty-three years old.

The Bedford Springs open on Wednesday next.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will hold its next annual session in the Court House in the city of Lancaster, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August.

A wedding came off in Fayette county last week, the parties to which, were aged respectively, fifty-six and sixty-five, and the gentleman twenty-four years.

W. H. H. Brainerd, late editor of the now defunct Bellefonte *National*, issued yesterday the initial number of a new paper, called by the significant title of *Plain Words*. The tables of paper before us, it is appropriately named. It is to be conducted in the interests of the Republican party, and the true friend of the working classes."

Lafayette College has recently secured some rare and valuable works relating to the early history of America, of which one is a Latin work, served copy of Ptolemæus, 1535, giving an account of Columbus's discoveries; also the famous Amerigo Vesmeloucn Nurenburgense," published in 1493. It is profusely illustrated with handsome wood cuts by Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. Its chief value in an American library consists in its being one of the earliest works which have given an account of the earliest voyage to the New World. It contains the famous passage of Jacobum Cantalicus, which led to the first voyage of discovery in America. The most valuable work in the collection is Ptolemy's Cosmographia, a copy of a desirable situation in Allegheny or Pittsburgh during this week. None but a thoroughly competent and experienced party need apply.

WANTED—SERVANTS—TWO COMPETENT Girls to do general housework, in a private family, in the vicinity of East Liberty. Good reference required. Those who have their quarters in the heart of the city, and collectures and civil engineering. The Cornell realizes the conditions or which those disposed to bestow gifts on science and letters wish to be assured

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

Among the speakers at the London meeting, elsewhere referred to, was the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, somewhat famous for his eloquence and his writings. He is reported to have said among other things:

> The great Roman Council would never be satisfied until it got its feet on the liberties of the world, and there was a great deal of propriety in the Evangelical Conference assembling in the new world. The meeting ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Disraeli for what he would call the "so-called parable" of Lothair, it was one of the finest anti-Romanist publications ever written.

THAT fishing excursion will include quite a numerous company. Among the rest, Gen. GRANT, Mrs. GRANT, Mrs. SHARPE, Senators CAMERON, EDMUNDS, HOWE, and "a few other friends," says a dispatch. Gen. GRANT expects to be at West Point on Tuesday and back to Washington Thursday. The streams wherein the hooks will be cast are said nothing about. Mr. CAMERON, being rather old, will amuse himself principally with putting on the bait. He has long had a knack in "spitting on the hook" to make sure of bites.

THERE is some talk of sending WENDELL PHILLIPS to Congress. We hope it is not all talk. PHILLIPS, erratic as he is, would fill a place in Congress as no other man can. As a debater and for fearlessness and earnestness he has no match in either branch. We quite agree with the Springfield *Republican*: "Our great lack in public life is of positive, strong minds, that have the courage of their opinions. The tendency of our politics is to give up the Government to dead level, opinionless, flabby, jobbing, mediocre men."

THE overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in New York last month, it is now agreed on all hands, resulted from the disgust which the people have for the leadership which holds their noses to the grindstone while it obtains the spoils of office. The party in that State has been deliberately ruined by despising the people, and by counting on their "running with the machine" under all circumstances. Even the excellent ticket which was put in the field could not secure their indorsement of the bad leadership of which they had so long complained in vain. And so the Republican masses in New York just buried the leaders out of sight.

IF we are to believe those great Railroad warriors, Commodore VANDERBILT and Colonel FISK, there is to be no compromise, nothing but fight to the bitter end, into which other parties will be brought. The traveling and business public will be gainers in the reduction of rates and building of new links of road. As a struggle for the control of the inland commerce of the country, persons will bestow their sympathies according to circumstances and the standpoint from which it is viewed. As between the two principal contestants the feeling will vary, be neutral, according as people make up their minds, which is the bear and which is the snake.

THE next point of interest, it is probable, will be the Red River country, where a collision between REIL's forces and the English expedition is likely, in which the latter stand a chance of getting roughly handled. From many different quarters REIL will receive help, and the danger is that our country will become involved. REIL, to whom certain concessions have been made, demands full and complete amnesty, which the English authorities refuse to grant. In some respects the case resembles that of Texas in its early difficulties with Mexico. It is not difficult to perceive that it is the commencement of a state of things that will either lose England a wide district of country or involve her in an immense expense to retain it.

IT will not be many days before WHITTEMORE, who about three months ago was expelled from the House of Representatives, will present himself again with a certificate of re-election. But for the failure of South Carolina to provide for the punishment of the offense clearly proven against him, he would be in the penitentiary. As it is, what will Congress do with him? It seems to us not a question of policy, but of justice and self respect. We are sorry to say, however, that in this light it may not be viewed, and that WHITTEMORE may be permitted to take his seat. The worst of it is, there are among those who will have the deciding of his case, some who are no better than he is, the only difference being that either no fuss has been made about their offenses, or they have been whitewashed.

THE new naturalization treaty with Great Britain, which is now before the Senate for ratification or rejection, provides that citizens of either country may renounce their allegiance to their former Government on taking up their abode within the jurisdiction of the other, provided the renunciation takes place publicly and in a manner hereafter to be described. After such renunciation has taken place, the person so renouncing shall not be claimed as a citizen of the Government to which he previously owed allegiance. In cases where persons leave one country and become citizens of the other, and subsequently desire to renew their first citizenship, a public renunciation of the second citizenship will be sufficient to entitle them to be reinstated.

THE crop prospect is pronounced good by reports from nearly every quarter, Canada excepted, from Maine to Texas, from Florida to Minnesota. The rains which have fallen in the last few days will add millions to the value of the productions. It seems likely that the greatest question will be how to transport the crops to market so as to render worth growing. In the West this question is leading to the formation of associations with the view, in some manner, to exerting an influence favorable to reasonable rates of transportation. Of the drouth in Canada, the Toronto letter says:

> If rain does not come soon the Canadian crops will be much lessened in bulk, even if they are not totally ruined in some sections. Even the household gardens are suffering, and the price of vegetables continue at a scale hitherto unprecedented in Canada of late years, and the consequence is much alarm throughout the whole country. The rivers are diminishing fast in volume, and as the streams are already unable to bear the usual supply of saw-logs, even the lumbering trade is languishing.

IN a discussion on Cuban affairs, in the House of Representatives a few days ago, one member particularly distinguished himself by the vehemence of manner and the violence of language with which he denounced the cruelties of the Spaniards. Such phrases as "the sanguinary instincts of the Spaniards," occurred more than once in the speeches of the Representatives. In general, there can be no doubt that terms of sweeping denunciation very commonly involve more or less injustice to their object, and this is peculiarly liable to be the case when a whole party, or an entire nationality happens to be the subject of discourse. While not prepared either to endorse or to rebuke the prejudice with which most Americans manifestly regard the Spanish character, we may say that the origin of the prejudice is not difficult to trace. People in America who read books at all have usually been lead to read a good deal of Spanish history, especially of Spanish American history, from the circumstance that American scholars have made so many important contributions to the subject. And while one effect of these books is to produce or deepen the reader's notion of old Spanish valor and energy, another effect of them is certainly not favorable to Spanish humanity. Then, the impression thus produced is not weakened but strengthened by the popular narratives of the Spanish Inquisition and of the sanguinary persecutions in aid of which it was established. In connection with this subject we are reminded of an interesting passage in LOTHAIR, of which we are tempted to quote a few sentences in the way of testimony. We are told that—

> "According to Cardinal Grandison, there never was a body the character of which had been so wilfully and so maliciously misrepresented as that of the Roman Inquisition. (Of course!) Its true object is reformation, not punishment, and therefore pardon was sure to follow the admission of error. (Of course also!) True it is there were revolting stories afloat, for which there was undoubtedly, and at first, a foundation; though their exaggeration and malice were evident. of the public records, the trials of these details were entirely confined to Spain, and were the corner-stones and pillars of the principles of the Holy Office, but of the Spanish race, and the Spanish character, and were in direct conflict with those inhuman infidels. Had it not been for the Inquisition organizing and directing the unbridling influences of the Church, Spain would have been a land of wild beasts and even its quiet inhabitants would have been as wild beasts; and even its quiet inhabitants those who were unjustly or extravagantly accused."

As an apology for the Inquisition this may go for what it is worth. By the well informed it will be deemed rather ingenious than satisfactory, and in the mouth of a Cardinal it seems an exceedingly ungrateful recognition of Spanish devotion to Holy Mother. We have cited the passage merely as an English indorsement of the common American view of the Spanish character.

CHARLES DICKENS.

There are probably few households of either Great Britain, Canada, or the United States in which the announcement of the death of CHARLES DICKENS will not cause some emotion of regret. He was undoubtedly the most popular author of his time, and his works have been read and equally enjoyed by people of all classes from the highest to the lowest. The great lady in her mansion and the poor seamstress in her garret,—the man of letters or of science in his study, and the coachman on his box, have all felt the fascination of his writings. For many years to come, while great multitudes in many lands, have been indebted to his works for innocent amusement and for society in loneliness, tens of thousands have found in them sympathy and comfort under the trials of sickness and poverty. Not a few have found in them a charm that could cause even the pangs of hunger to be for awhile forgotten. In order to gain such power over the hearts of men, Mr. DICKENS resorted to none of the modes by which other authors have often acquired a temporary popularity. He appealed to no religious sect or political party. He flattered no prejudices of class by satirizing one portion of society for the entertainment of the others. He evidently loved human nature for its own sake, and the more simple or unsophisticated the condition in which he found it the greater was the delight with which he studied and portrayed it. The success of his works is a striking proof of the truth of CARLYLE's saying that "man is perennially interesting to man." One really valuable result of Mr. DICKENS's career as an author, has been the influence of his works in enlisting the concern of the wealthy and well to do classes in the character and fortunes of the poor and neglected. He has also directed attention to many social abuses and to the injurious operation of old and vicious systems which might, it would seem, have continued to flourish for centuries longer but for his interference. The comprehensive humanity of his writings is indeed their most admirable characteristic. They are so pervaded and animated by this benevolent spirit that they seem to have been written in the interest of philanthropy, and their tendency surely is to excite the reader's sympathy in behalf of the victims of wrong, and indeed of all sufferers. Of many of Mr. DICKENS's characters, however, it is a serious blemish that they appear to be good because they cannot help being so. Their constitution is so happily strung that they are unable to do anything wrong. Mr. DICKENS also seems to have been very unfortunate in his acquaintance with people who professed themselves interested in the subject of personal religion. Most of the people of this sort portrayed in his works are represented as hypocritical scamps.

Mr. DICKENS having been born in 1812, was not a very old man at the time of his death. His constitution must have possessed extraordinary vigor and elasticity. In the lately published *Note Books* of HAWTHORNE, it is stated that during some theatrical performance in Liverpool, Mr. DICKENS "acted in a play and farce, spent the rest of the night making speeches, toasting and drinking at the table, and ended at seven o'clock in the morning by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company." This is recorded as an instance of his "unweariability." His life has been one of industry so prolonged and labor so intense as only an excellent constitution could have sustained until the age of fifty-eight.

In reference to his personal character much will probably now be published, and the world will for the first time learn the whole truth about him, even though no formal biography of the novelist should be published. During his lifetime quite contradictory impressions have existed among his acquaintances and equally inconsistent reports have circulated in public as to the leading traits of his character. We may, however, feel perfectly sure that he was neither the embodiment of selfishness described by his enemies nor the embodiment of generosity described by the very small number who knew him intimately. Though certainly very ambitious of aristocratic notice, like all Englishmen of his originally low social position, at least on one occasion he vindicated his self-respect in a very creditable manner by refusing to appear as an amateur actor in a circle in which he could not be received as a gentleman. If his ambition was to receive attentions from high people, it is a comfort to know that he dined with the Queen a few months ago. Hence he did not die unblessed. His separation from his wife is a circumstance of his life, which we fear can never be explained entirely to his credit.

After all, it is rather poor curiosity for grown up people to seek to pry very deeply into the history of such a person as DICKENS. He was a man of genius—but a hundred or two hundred years hence, he will occupy a very small place in the history of English literature.

THE PROTESTANT COUNCIL IN NEW YORK.

More than once already in the columns of the COMMERCIAL mention has been made of the great Protestant Council which to assemble in the city of New York next September. Who first suggested the Evangelical Alliance we are unable to say, though Sir CULLING EARDLEY SMITH sometimes receives credit as the originator of its idea. However this may be, he was one of the first to convert the idea into fact by a meeting at Liverpool in 1845. In a general way, the object of the Alliance may be described to be the promotion of unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Romanism and Infidelity. It holds annual meetings, and usually selects some important center of influence as the seat of its sessions. In evidence of the solid practical results of its operations we might refer to many well-known facts, or even cite the admissions of representative men among those whose teachings it is one object of the Alliance to counteract. Amsterdam, Geneva, Berlin, Paris and London have each been the scene of one of these yearly conferences. In Berlin the King of Prussia was careful to honor the Council in all appropriate modes and to manifest his sympathy with its ends. Not one of its meetings has failed to be interesting in a very high degree, on several accounts, and especially on account of the great number of distinguished men who have participated in the proceedings. Prominent Americans, both clergymen and laymen, have from the beginning been conspicuous in the conference of the Alliance, and nothing but the width of the Atlantic prevented it from meeting in New York long ago. The increased importance of the United States as the reslut of the events of the last few years seems to have made the ocean look narrower, and New York, as our readers know, will be honored with the presence of the Protestant Council in September. Dr. PHILIP SCHAAF, familiarly known on both sides of the water as one of the greatest living church historians, has traveled extensively in Europe and America for the purpose of securing beforehand, the success of the meeting. This agency was, no doubt, rendered necessary by the fact that much of the interest of the occasion depends upon the reports, speeches, etc., some of which must be prepared before the time. In order to give unity and effect to these proceedings much care is also required in selecting topics as the subjects of reports and discussion, and in assigning each one of these topics to the person most competent to report upon or to discuss it in a satisfactory manner. By his attention to this preliminary work Dr. SCHAAF has earned the thanks of Protestants everywhere. Through his efforts the possibility of a meeting in New York having been ascertained, a formal invitation to be present was addressed by the New York branch of the Alliance to the European members, in response to which meetings have been held in different places for the purpose of returning a formal acceptance. One such meeting was held in London on the 23d of May, at which the Lord Mayor presided and many distinguished people made speeches. Among the persons present were several members of the aristocracy and one or two bishops of the Established Church. An incident of the meeting was the reading of a letter dated Washington, May 10, and signed by General GRANT, Mr. COLFAX and Mr. FISH, in which they express their interest in the intended New York meeting of the Alliance and their "hope that its deliberations may tend to the advancement of civil and religious liberty and the promotion of peace and good will among men."

This Protestant Council in New York will undoubtedly be one of the most important as well as one of the most interesting events of the year, and as such is destined to find mention in the future histories of the country. Apart from the religious relations of the meeting, its effect in making America better known abroad cannot be insignificant. It will be attended by a numerous representation of an influential class of foreigners, who seldom travel, and who would certainly never have visited the United States for pleasure, or for the mere purpose of observation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade in relation to the Louisville canal loan asked by Gen. Weitzel, Engineer of the city of Cincinnati for the prosecution of the work, a communication was received from the Committee on Navigation, characterizing the proposition as impracticable. Thereupon the Board resolved to take no further action. At the same meeting the detention of freight at Louisville is the subject of a long report, and that the Committee recommend the establishment of clearing houses. An amendment was recommended authorizing stock subscriptions to a railroad by cities, towns and counties. A resolution approving commercial travelers was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that "in a material point of view the prospect of our State was never brighter than at present. Population and wealth are flowing in upon us in a constant stream."

The Springfield (Mass.,) *Republican*, speaking of the recent rains, says: Farmers in the Connecticut valley will now experience no difficulty in setting out their tobacco, which is the present pressing business on hand, though having will come earlier than usual, owing to the dry, hot weather, and will soon demand attention.

The Cuban ladies residing in New York are after their unwarlike compatriots of the other sex, who, they say, "spend their time promenading Broadway and sending letters to the papers, instead of going to Cuba to fight." They held a meeting in the metropolis on Monday and took measures for reviving interest in the patriot cause. The most serious proposition was that of a Mrs. Villaverde who is going to raise a company of amazons, teach them to shoot, and take them to Cuba if the "Broadway pronenaders" do not go.

The manufacture of salt in Michigan dates only from July, 1860, and four thousand barrels were made in that year. In 1861 the number of barrels made was 125,000. In 1865 the amount made was 877,200 barrels. The manufacture for 1869 amounted to 577,569 barrels, involving employed capital to the sum of $2,402,000.

Dr. Russell, of the New York Board of Health, is credibly informed that several undertakers and undertakers in this city, among them two or three fashionable establishments, carry on a traffic in dead bodies, carrying them surreptitiously to various quarters of the city where they have store rooms, in which the bodies are deposited for an indefinite period, and are finally delivered to the friends of the dead only on the payment of extortionate charges.

The Cubans, it seems, are using "Quaker guns," probably to make up for the lack of the genuine material. A wooden cannon was recently captured by the Spaniards, near Santo Spiritus, in the insurrectionary district. The success of the ruse depends on whether there is a McClellan among the Spaniards.

The Charleston *Courier* says that hundreds of the most valuable fossils are constantly unearthed in the phosphate deposits near that city, and that their preservation in a museum. In fact South Carolina itself is a fossil, but no one thinks of preserving it, making a new one being cheaper.

From 1845 to 1868 the yield of copper from all the Lake Superior mines was 12,986 tons. Total value of copper sold in that time, $5,205,217. The dividends made by the various companies for the period amounted to $6,070,000. The assessments on the mining shares in the same period foot up $1,170,000.

It is said that General Hancock has at last succeeded in doing some good in the west by establishing a sort of armistice with the Indians, and matters are now beginning to assume a more quiet aspect in the Indian regions.

The Paris *Temps* has been charged with having ascribed the authorship of "Rock of Ages to Sleep Mother," to Queen Elizabeth. We cannot see anything wrong in this. It having already been claimed by all the living rhymsters without having its paternity authoritively fixed, why should it not go to the rounds of the dead?

Lady Amberly spoke at Strand, England, recently, in favor of female suffrage, the improvement and education of girls, opening of the universities to them, and their right to engage in any profession or industrial pursuit. In the discussion which followed Lord Amberley spoke.

In Michigan the production of plaster in 1869 amounted to 99,000 tons, amount of capital invested, $650,000. The aggregate value of the plaster manufacture from its beginning in 1840 up to the present, is $1,298,075. The business is rapidly increasing. The lands now comprising the works number 577 acres.

An Italian society has undertaken to collect the remains of all those who fell at Solferino in 1859. Eight thousand skeletons have already been exhumed. A number of relics have also been picked up and placed in a glass case. Among these is a silver watch found at Cavriava. The hands are at thirty-three minutes after four. The last combat in this spot took place at half after four. The interior of the watch was filled with blood. It is evident that the wound was in the breast, and that the blood stopped the movement of the watch. Therefore if the hands do not indicate the precise time of death, they unquestionably point out that of the wounding.

There will be an international Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations held at Indianapolis, on the 23d of the present month. It is expected it will be the largest convention of these associations ever held. One year ago there were 659 of these associations with over 50,000 members, and there has been a large increase the present year. Massachusetts has the largest number of any State in the Union—112, with 15,000 members.

The New York *Sun* with its accustomed bitterness says: "There is a great hue and cry about beautifying New York. The long neglected parks are soon to bloom afresh. New ones are projected, Riversdale, Morningside and every other side to be enlivened each afternoon by the strains of music for the benefit of live Claude Melnottes and their Paulines. in fine, Gotham bids fair at no distant day to become a YANKEE Elysium."

PERSONAL.

Daniel McFarland has filed a motion for a new trial in the suit in which his wife was granted a divorce, alleging that no proof of publication was ever filed in the case.

Says a Paris letter: The first of this week the American Paris colony had one of its bright jewels, Miss Carrie S. Deming was married to J. Horace Jenness, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Miss Deming was a belle, not alone because she was one of the acknowledged queens of "the colony," but because she was full of intelligence and good nature. She has a regard on her thoroughly American character the grace and tact of a Frenchwoman.

A writer in the New York *Musical Review* declares that there is no doubt but that Edwin Booth the elder was frequently insane even to violence, and that the malady is hereditary in his family.

Grau, who so splendidly engineered Ristori, has made arrangements to bring the great German actress, Marie Seebach, to this country. He has abandoned the idea of bringing over Rossi, the Italian tragedian.

Patrick Gilmore, who did so much to make the Boston jubilee a success, will take part in the coming monster musical carnival in New York.

It is rumored that Vanderbilt's young wife proposes to contribute an addition to the old Commodore's stock pretty soon.

Miss Lillian Edgarton, the successful antifemale suffrage lecturer, has been very much annoyed by a fellow who follows her about from place to place. When she began lecturing lie went to Boston, her home, and contrived to obtain a negative, from which were struck off a large number of her photographs. Wherever she lectures he sells these photographs, sometimes standing in the doorway of the lecture buildings, very much to Miss Edgarton's disgust and annoyance. The rascal seems determined to keep up the side show part of the entertainment.

A Cincinnati paper calls Felix R. Brunot, of this city, the "William Penn of the nineteenth century."

Senator Catteil is so far recovered from his recent illness as to encourage the belief that he will soon be entirely well. He last week visited the Pennsylvania oil regions on business, and subsequently proceeded to his home near Camden, where he spent a day or so. His health is now better than it has been for nine months past, and with reasonable care and abstinence from exhausting labors, we may confidently count upon the recovery of his vigor.

Beginning to See It.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

New men, of strict probity, of unimpeachable integrity, should be nominated and elected. We urge this remark also on more general grounds. Irrespective of the case before us, the public is beginning to attach quite as much importance to the *man* as to the *party*. The force of circumstances has brought the rival political parties too near each other for men to be uniformly elected on mere partisan grounds. And we warn the Republican party in Pennsylvania that unless honest men are put in nomination their chance for a majority in the lower House of the Legislature is not flattering.

How It Suits.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

We were quite willing that Cameron should pass his official term without molestation, forgetting that which we could not approve, but the effort of him and his friends to rewrite his history, and deceive posterity, is most disgusting. We care little for Congressional Executive committees. If Congress be gratified. Our friend should bear in mind that Congress makes it a point to follow the President in nothing. And "that's what's the matter."

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Masonic Temple—Largest Masonic Procession Ever Beheld—Fifteen Thousand Stove-Pipe Hats in Line—Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies—Two Hundred Thousand Members of the Craft in the City.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1870.

There are some things that can be done in New York better than in most places. Standing in the crush attendant upon the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in this city to-day, I overheard a New Yorker remark to his friend that it was seldom, even in New York, that such a crowd could be brought together. The friend assented mildly, but qualified his acknowledgements by belittling the affair in comparison with the Boston Peace Jubilee. "Well," replied the Gothamite, "you Boston people certainly strive hard to excel, but we will show you something in the musical line next week before which your Peace Jubilee will sink into utter insignificance." I'll wait till I see it," was the answer. New York does not preeminent for anything of this kind. You can get up magnificent military displays, political demonstrations and firemen's parades—to say nothing about your riots—for you have the force and muscle to do it; but when it comes to music you must yield the palm to the "Hub." There was a good deal of truth in the remark, and yet the display of to-day was something that even the metropolis may well be proud of. Never before in this country were so many Masons brought together, and never was there a civic procession of any kind that reflected more credit upon the participants and marshals. Everything was done decently, and in the orderly manner, which is a distinguished characteristic of the craft, and consequently there was no unnecessary delay or hitch in the proceedings.

The Masonic lodges from Philadelphia and elsewhere were received yesterday evening by the Knights Templars, and were sumptuously entertained by the several lodges charged with that duty. At an early hour this morning the fraternity were on the move; and by nine o'clock the several divisions were reported as formed. The procession was composed of ten divisions, each of which was formed on a cross street with the right resting on Fifth avenue. At a few minutes past nine o'clock the column was placed in motion. The first division was formed on Fourteenth street, marching up the avenue the second division fell into the procession on Fifteenth street, and so on until all had taken their places in column. It is scarcely necessary to give the line of march. It will doubtless suffice to state that it was considerably over three miles in length, that the head of the column had traversed nearly half of the entire distance before the last division was put in motion. Were it to be considered that the column was formed with a front of twelve men, and that there were many platoons, some faint idea can be gathered of the number of the participants. The order for dress was the traditional stovepipe hat and black clothes and white apron tied under the coat. Standing on Twenty-third street and looking up Madison avenue, the sight was truly grand. It is always stirring to witness the march of a body of men, but when one observes such a splendid order as was maintained to-day, it recalls vividly to mind many scenes that were not so long ago, and I doubt not causes the not heard in many a bosom. From the head of the line, which is affording along one of the finest avenues in the city, and occupying the entire distance a sea of black hats rising and falling in the undulations of the music, filled the avenue, while from the aristocratic mansions on either side thousands of the fairest denizens of the city looked upon the pageant, and by their interest, so much in contrast with the usual air of fashionable languor assumed by many, signified their approval.

At the site of the Temple crowds had begun to assemble at an early hour in the morning, and as the last division filed past Madison Square there was a general rush made for the new scene of attraction. The site is on the block by their peculiar and forcible style of argument that the policemen in attendance succeeded in keeping the ground clear. Still the rush continued until further was absolutely impassable, and any poor unfortunate that was caught in the press was pinched and squeezed and pushed about until almost driven mad with heat. A boiling sun poured its burning rays perpendicularly forced upon the heads of the crowd, for to raise an awnwrella was a crime against the community, which would have been promptly and indignantly resented. But as a rule none venture in such a crowd without the philosophically calm and, therefore, the utmost good humor prevailed, the people bearing their sufferings with a stoic equanimity cheering to behold. When the crush was most intense, a sensation was created by a sudden stampede of thousands of tiny hand bills, announcing the fact that seats at the windows of Booth's Theater were for sale, and that a single ticket office ensued, where the cheering information was received that many of the seats had been sold several days previous. The few that remained were speedily disposed of, at prices ranging from five to five dollars, and the rush of the disappointed turned away in disgust, to again "go in, and get squeezed." The tops of every house between Fifth and SIXTH avenues were filled, while the windows were crammed with every one who could claim even the slightest acquaintance with the owner.

At length a sudden craning out of necks by those in front, with outside positions, announced the approach of the procession. The column had long been halted at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, where it was then faced inward to permit of the passage of the Grand Lodge, which until then had been in the rear of the procession. Immediately following the Grand Lodge, the remaining divisions marched to their respective positions, where they were closed in en masse, and the ceremonies proper commenced. It is only a short time since a corner stone was laid in your city, on which occasion you published the ritual in full. It is therefore unnecessary for me to occupy space with extracts from the ritual. I will only give the order of exercises.

1. Prayer by Grand Chaplain.
2. Anthem by St. Cecile Lodge No. 568,
   "Here we meet to lay the stone."
3. Invocation by Grand Chaplain.
4. Anthem by Mozart Lodge of Philadelphia,
   "In every clime from age to age."
5. Placing articles in stone.
6. Reading list of articles so placed by the Grand Secretary.
7. Lowering of the stone to its bed, during which the anthem
   "In God we trust was sweetly sung,
   By every morning star on high."
Was sung by St. Cecile Lodge.
8. Trying the stone by Grand Officers.
9. Music, overture, Beethoven, by Downing's Seventy-first Regimental Band.
10. Declaration of M. W Grand Master James Gibson, that the stone "is plumb, level and square, well formed, true and truly laid, and according to the ancient customs, usages and forms of the craft."
11. Anthem, by St. Cecile Lodge, Air—"America."
   "Fire this vast world was made,
   Or is foundations laid.
   Our art began.
   Cherubs and Cherubim,
   Seraph and seraphim,
   Join the glorious hymns
   Before the throne."
12. Consecration services, pouring corn, wine and oil on stone.
13. Music, orchestra Mozart Lodge.
14. Proclamation by Grand Marshal that the stone is laid.
15. Oration by Rev. E. S. Porter.
16. Anthem; air, "Old Hundred," by J. H. Duganne:
   "Master Supreme, to Thee this day
   Our corner stone with praise we lay,
   And resting on Thy Word faithful,
   Thee, oh Lord! our house we build."
17. Benediction.

The singing was magnificent and could be distinctly heard at the utmost verge of the vast crowd, but the remainder of the ceremonies could, of course, be understood only by those who had succeeded in gaining choice positions. Curiously, however, kept thousands on the spot until it became known that the stone was laid, when the throng commenced to break up. The ovation was doubtless an excellent one, and is so spoken of by those that heard it, but it would have taken a man with the voice of a lion to make himself heard by all those upon the ground, and your correspondent, finding that he was not within range, discreetly withdrew to a spot where he could coal his fevered brow at leisure. After the benediction the several lodges were dismissed, and at once repaired to their halls.

One hundred and thirty-six lodges were represented in the procession, and I am credibly informed that fully two-thirds of the members of the various lodges of this city were not in the ranks. Most of the latter were in the streets, however, besides visitors from almost every part of the State. Masonic talk could be heard in every direction. It has been estimated that fully two hundred thousand Masons were in the city to-day. There were certainly over fifteen thousand in line. Fifteen thousand black silk hats together! The man on Park Row who "blocks your hat for fifty cents while you wait" will be said to have gone crazy at the mere sight of them. D.

A SERIES of destructive rain storms visited australia during the month of March and April doing immense damage, and destroying not only animal but human life. A late mail from Europe brings the Melbourne papers, giving full reports of the inundation and its terrible consequences. In New South Wales several of the great streams rose more than twenty feet above their usual level in a few hours, and swept everything before them, swamping farm lands, hamlets and villages and drowning men and cattle wholesale. In the vicinity of Windsor, for instance—the place is named in town at the foot of the mountains—the whole face of the country was inundated for miles and miles, and every living thing exposed to the plains and compelled to reach the higher grounds among the hills in the neighborhood. Those who make laws at Harrisburg, and who are bought and sold in Philadelphia. We commend Mr. Stokes upon his capacity. He has done a sensible action, and we don't care to question his motive in doing it. We trust that no effort in the legislature will be made to get up a "correspondence" inviting a friend of Mr. Stokes to sacrifice himself in that gentleman's place. We think the people will prefer to have some one who has no connection with the original Jacobs."

The Edict Has Gone Forth.

[From the Philadelphia Day.]

The time for electing unfit men to important offices in this community, by whatever "party" nominated, is past. During the war, and for a short season after, when great national considerations overshadowed all merely local matters, and when, for the sake of unity and general success, local objections were often overlooked, many persons, taking advantage of the situation succeeded in securing nominations, which were then equivalent to an election, to important offices who, under different circumstances, would have stood no chance of success. But the general necessity under which citizens then disregarded, as comparatively contemptible, all merely local considerations, no longer exists. Now it is deemed necessary to fill the local offices with proper men, not only as a local necessity, but for the good effect such a course may have upon general affairs. Conscious of the fact that they failed in securing the country from the ruin with which it was threatened through corrupt men placed in public trusts, both local and general, the people now that the war is over and peace restored, have determined that, hereafter, they will not permit mere partisan predilections to control their action at the polls. It is now necessary to place good men in nomination in order to secure a full party vote and success at the ballot box.

What Every One Wants to Know.

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

Members of the Legislature are to be nominated. Can our citizens never be awakened to the danger which threatens our State by placing rascals in nomination? It is, perhaps, too much to expect any of the candidates to be patterns of virtue. But we hope they shall not lie, "steal" nor "bear false witness," nor be given to "covetousness," and will seek to "honor their father and mother," which father is the State and which mother is the city. These commandments they ought to observe. If they complain of any omissions we do not remind them that we have enumerated more than we reasonably expect them to fulfil.

A LATE letter dated at Athens, Greece, says the murder by the brigands of the illustrious foreigners is the subject of conversation, and adds: "It must be confessed that the politics of Greece are exceedingly corrupt. All parties, it appears have been bidding for the patronage of the brigands, and since Otho's day, the only government that has had any vigor here, is the government which the brigands have exercised. Except in the very heart of Athens, they have to-day the sole control of Greece. There is not a week in this city in which they dare ride out into the suburbs unless he has purchased the right to do so of the brigands. A French company is working the lead mines at Suphium, and for the privilege of doing so, they annually pay the brigands twelve thousand drachmas. Until recently, it has been supposed that foreigners might go anywhere, but now that idea is dispelled."

IN Forest county, Pennsylvania, about two months ago, a German was digging a well. He had gone down something over twenty feet, when he struck a substance too hard for his drill to penetrate, and after working four days, abandoned the enterprise in disgust. Subsequent investigation developed that it was the best quality of copper ore, impregnated with silver, and that New York lands some six miles until it reaches the Allegheny river. He has done a sensible action, and we don't care to question his motive in doing it. We trust that no effort in the legislature will be made to get up a "correspondence" inviting a friend of Mr. Stokes to sacrifice himself in that gentleman's place. We think the people will prefer to have some one who has no connection with the original Jacobs."

RANKIN'S
AROMATIC SYRUP
OF
BLACKBERRY,
For Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.

This preparation has acquired considerable reputation as a valuable remedy for the various affections of the bowels, from its very agreeable taste, it is specially adapted to the cases of children. Its virtues depend chiefly on the astringent properties of the Blackberry Root, from which, in combination with the Blackberry Wine, and a number of choice aromatics, it is carefully prepared. Prepared and sold by

ALFRED J. RANKIN,
APOTHECARY.
44 SIXTH ST., (old St. Clair), third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW
Cooking Range.
ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE,
THE MOST CONVENIENT, DURABLE AND LATEST IMPROVED RANGE IN THE MARKET,
Having all the conveniences that can be produced in a Range, and warranted to work as represented.
☞Call and see it before purchasing.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
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Soda Water
APPARATUS.
BEST, CHEAPEST,
MORE CONVENIENT,
MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,
NO COMPLICATION
OF MACHINERY.
Samples can be seen at the Agency.
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DRUG STORE,
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☞SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 2ps

GRAND EXCURSIONS
FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
FARE REDUCED.
Connecting (after July 4th), at DULUTH, with Railroad for ST. PAUL, and all points in the NORTH WEST. One of the following Splendid First-class Steamers: R. KENEAN, ROBERTSON LIGHT, ST. PAUL, METEOR and R. G. COBURN, leave Superior City, as follows: June 10, 17, 20, 24, 27, 30. July 4, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28, 29. August 1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29. September 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 20, 23, 26. Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 P. M. ☞Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBER WARD, or J. T. WHITING, Detroit. wfs

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Doing business in the Boroughs and Townships of this county, and all Real Estate, Merchandize, Exchange, Stock, Bill, Cattle, Metal and Oil
BROKERS,
BREWERS, BILLIARD HALL, BAGATELLE KEEPERS AND
Commission Merchants,
Doing business anywhere within the limits of this county, are hereby notified that STATE MERCANTILE LICENSE FOR 1870 MUST be paid at my office BEFORE the 1st day of July to save costs of suit before an Alderman.
Duplicates are now open for payment of State and County
TAXES,
With a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. for prompt payment.
J. F. DENNISTON,
d* Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
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Deposit Savings Bank
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Capital $200,000 ....Privilege $500,000.
Money Loaned on Mortgages National or State Bonds or other Good Security.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time. If not called for when due, will be viewed on interest without any trouble to depositor.
Married Women and persons under age are privileged by the Charter to deposit money in their own name.
Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but gives her absolute control.
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Offices hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 P. M.
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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 10, 1870.

The local discount market showed few changes to-day. Some indications of closeness is reported in the workings of the market, from an indisposition of some banks to let out as liberally as they did last week.

—It is remarked that the new funding bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, on Monday, contains no provisions but what are reasonable, and none that will disturb finances, even if it should become a law. It simply provides for issuing new 30 years bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest, to replace the 5-20's—upon which the 6 year option has matured—whenever the new 4 per cents can be sold at par or exchanged even for 5-20's. It provides for stopping the accumulation of bonds in the sinking fund, and requires the bonds now held there to be cancelled. This would be a practical reduction of the debt, whereas now, the reduction of the debt by deducting the amount of the bonds in the sinking fund from its total amount is only theoretical. Cancelling the bonds held in the sinking fund would reduce the amount of annual interest, but while they are held in the sinking fund the interest must be paid on them the same as though they were held by private individuals. It provides for selling the surplus gold in the Treasury, over and above the requirements for interest on the bonds, and the investment of the proceeds of these sales in 5-20s to be purchased and cancelled. If the bill were to pass, that part of it authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 of new 4 per cent. 30 year bonds, to be sold at par or exchanged at par for 5-20s, would probably remain inoperative as long as 5-20s were not above par, because there would be a loss to the holders of the 5-20's in making the exchange. While the 5-20s are below par 0 4 per cent. bond will sell at par. But, if Congress should pass the bill, and should also authorize free banking on these 4 per cent. bonds, every banking would be organized which would exchange 5-20s, even for less than 4 per cents, for the privilege of banking. After a little while there will only be 4 per cent. bonds, and for the sake of the same privilege, and in three years the whole of the 5-20s might in this way be either exchanged for, or sold for cash, the proceeds of the sale of the 4 per cents.

—Government bonds are quite steady in price. The market shows a healthy appearance—few bonds are offered by the public, and little disposition in Wall street to put out speculative sales.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds '82	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '84	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold			113⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881			118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862			112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864			111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865			111¼
U. S. 10-40s			108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865			113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867			113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868			113¾
Toledo Pacific Railroad			91¼
Central Pacific Railroad			93¼
Currency Pacifics			113¾

—The gold market is weak, and the temptation to sell for a decline, says yesterday's *Herald*, seems to have given a new impulse to the lower tendency of the premium. The speculators for a rise are thoroughly demoralized by the prevalent weakness of the market, and, with few exceptions, have sold out. The Government sale, in eliciting bids for over three millions, temporarily checked the downward movement at noon to-day, and the price rallied a few points from the low figure, but subsequently gave way again, but once more rallied on the official announcement of the conference contraction bill. At the close it again fell off, exhibiting the inherent weakness of the market, which is influenced by the low gilt of gold in the New York banks, with the prospect of another heavy addition to their store when the Treasury disburses the thirty-five millions of gold due July 1.

—Foreign exchange is quiet. The New York importers are to buy bills, and appear to be rather disposed to speculate for a lower gold premium than to employ their balances in settling their foreign debts. The result of this policy in former seasons has almost invariably been adverse to the importers. They have oversold the gold market, and thereby placing themselves at the mercy of street operators have been, in the long run, compelled to settle at a heavy loss. Their policy is understood, and the more generally it is adopted the stronger will gold be apt to rule.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 10, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	200⅝	200⅞	200⅝	200⅝	200⅝	200⅝	200⅝
New Jersey Central	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Erie	22¾	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Harlem	144	143	143	143	143	143	143
Reading	106	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	107	
Michigan Central	125	125		125	125		
Michigan Southern	98⅞	99	99	98⅞	99		
Illinois Central		140¾		140¾	140¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		110¾		110¾	110¾	110¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	83	83	85	84⅝	85		
Do preferred	84	85	85	84⅝	85		
Rock Island	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾		
St. Paul	68	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾		
St. Paul preferred	82¾	82⅞	82⅞	82¾	82¾		
Toledo and Wabash		61		61	61		
Do preferred		74			74		
Fort Wayne		96¾			96¾		
Chicago and Alton		118			118		
Ohio and Miss	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾		
Western Union Telegraph		35¾			35¾		
Pacific Mail	44¾	44⅞	45⅛	44⅝	45		
Adams Express							
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		15			15⅝		
American U. S. Express					45¾		
United States Express		45¾			46¾		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾		

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200⅛	200⅝	½	
N. J. Central	110¾	110¾		¼
Erie	22¾	22⅝		⅛
Harlem	144	143		1
Reading	106	106¾	¾	
Mich. Central	124½	125	½	
Mich. Southern	99	99		¼
Illinois Central	140¾	140¾		¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	110¾	110¾		¼
Chicago and Northwestern	85	85		¼
Do preferred	85¾	85¾		¼
Rock Island	121¾	121¾		¼
St. Paul	68	68¾	¾	
St. Paul preferred	82¾	82⅞	⅛	
Toledo and Wabash		61		
Do preferred		74		
Fort Wayne		96¾		
Chicago and Alton		118		
Ohio and Miss	41¾	41¾		
Western Union Telegraph		35¾		
Pacific Mail	45¾	45		¾
Adams Express				
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		15		
American U. S. Express				
United States Express	45¾	45¾		
Gold	113⅞	113⅞		

—The New York *Herald* says: Judging from the tone of the money markets in the West it is evident that we have reached the climax of abundant money at this center for the present season. Money is leaving Chicago and other Western cities to go into the interior to move the remnant of last year's crops, and also, perhaps, in preparation for the moving of this year's. Our banks have seldom been so strongly fortified, and could stand a steady, heavy drain of funds for a good while to come without forcing them to contract their loans. Moreover, it is a question whether the West will need as much money this fall as last, for the reason that the price of wheat is lower than then although now higher than for the winter), while the crops themselves will not be so large, because the depression in the wheat market last winter checked the extensive sowing operations this spring. While the rate on call will not descend below the present figures there is little room for it will advance materially toward the fall, and then hardly beyond seven per cent.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, he is enabled to give purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 26c. Hemp in demand at $160@180 for undressed. Flour firm; low grades scarce; superfine $3 30@3 50; extra fancy and family $4 25@4 40; choice X $4 85@5 00; XX $5 00@5 25; XXX and XXXX $5 50@6 50. Wheat active and excited; No 2 spring $1 05@1 06; No 1 do $1 21, strictly choice red $1 30@1 32; fancy white $1 50. Corn opened dull but closed active and higher; mixed 50@52c; yellow 53@55c; white 55@57c. Oats inactive at 35@36c. Whisky held at 91c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions dull and lower; pork held at $20 for heavy; jobbing lots held at $20 25. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 13½c; clear 16½c. Bacon in small lots shoulders at 12½c; clear rib 16¼c; clear sides 17c. Lard dull and nominally 13½@13½c. Cattle active and firm at 4½@7½c. Hogs in demand at 5½@6c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour firm and more active; supply light; grades are higher; western and super higher; $5 25 extra $5 50@6 00; family $6 25@7 00. Wheat unsettled; Southern steady; Western 2@3c lower; Southern $1 08; Canada $1 08. Oats steady at 55@56c. Rye nominal at $1 10@1 15. Mess pork firm at $21 00. Bacon firmer; rib sides 12c; clear rib 13½c; shoulders 12c. Sugars 22@23c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¼c. Whisky dull at $1 04 @1 05.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 10.—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat a trifle firmer with a fair inquiry; extra $1 56; No 1 do amber $1 51. Corn 90c for old. Oats—western 56c; State 60. Barley rather firmer, in part for shipment No 1 $1 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, June 10, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was moderately active in most departments, and previous prices have been well sustained. The weather was again unfavorable for out door transactions; heavy rains made the streets decidedly unpleasant most of the day. Breadstuffs are attracting a good share of attention East and West, the tendency being upward, the advance in this market being from 25 to 30 per barrel. The principal drawback here to a further advance is the competition among the leading houses and the mills—each party are using due diligence for supplying the local trade. This tends to keep prices down to a low figure and furnishes cheap meal to consumers. Groceries—The market continues very firm, particularly for sugars. The advance we have previously noted has been maintained. We can report large sales for the season. The certainty of an large fruit crop will induce merchants to lay in a larger supply than usual, in order to meet the demand. Bacon and Provisions—The market was a firm one with a liberal demand. The advance we have previously noted has been sustained. The tendency is still upward. The stock in hand is rapidly disappearing and will soon require replenishing; but where the supply is to come from has not yet been found out.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season is pretty much over. None have been received for the past three days. We omit figures, as prices would necessarily be governed by the quality and condition.

ASHES—The market was without change, the sales made being principally confined to the wants of the local trade. Potash, 7¾@8c; Pearls, 9@9½c. Soda Ash—Common, 4c; refined, 4½c.

BACON—Quiet; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet with a moderate trade demand principally for the better grades. The supply of which has been materially reduced. The current rates were: Apples 5½@6½c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c, halves 8@9c; pared 17@18c; blackberries, 8@9c; pitted cherries 23@25c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing; since our last 306 boxes were received; prices rule about the same; sales of new Ohio factory at 14c; new Ohio goshen 15c; Hamburg dull at 13c.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales new made in a jobbing way at 25½@26c ₱ gallon.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No 3 5¾c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal 5 ½ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off, producing a better feeling in the market; fresh packed sells readily at 23c; some lots are held even as high as 25c ₱ dozen.

FISH—We can report a fair demand and current sales at the following rates: Mackerel, No 1 2½@2¾; No 2 large $18; No 2 do $16; No 3 medium $11; in half bbls $8. In kits—No 1 $2 25; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $5 ₱ bbl; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 1¼@1½ bush, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 1½@2 cans $3 2½ ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POULTRY—The receipts were very moderate. Prices have been well maintained. Chickens sold at 90@95c ₱ pair by the coop. Retail prices at $1 00@1 25 ₱ pair.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand; sales range from 90@95c ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The market was weak, and dull; sales were reported at a range of 12@15c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls at $4 50@5 75.

PEA NUTS—Marketdull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 8@9c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market was slow, owing to no signs of improvement. The supply being largely in excess of the demand holders are not anxious to realize; sales were in a variety of prices, ranging from 15, 16@18c ₱ lb; a fancy article might bring a trifle more.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 58@60c; mixed do, 45@50c; yellow 12@25c; Eastern—stocks limited; sales at 19@20c; 11½@12c for Cubs; prime 19@20c; choice 18c; Porto Rico 17½@18c; Havanas, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 67@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrups, 85c; white honey drips, 65c; amber drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 55@56c ₱ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales roasting, fair to good, 23c; prime 24½c; choice 25c; fancy 26c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90@125c; do 3 ₱ cent Gunpowder $1 25@1 50; Imperial $1 50@1 75; Japan 90@$1 25; Oolong 75c@1 25 and $1 35; Sun Chong 80@$1 20 ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 9½c; Salin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case other brands $4 00@7 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, June 10, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was weak, dullness being the prevailing feature, so far as relates to crude and refined. Dealers continue wide apart in their views, refusing to come to terms, and this with the necessary concessions, sales could not be made to any extent.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were as follows; Spot or June, 11½@11¾c. Parker's Landing oil was offered at 11¾@11¾c, without buyers. July or August could be obtained at 12c; all year, B. O., 13½@13¾c; S. O. all year, 11½.

REFINED.

The market was exceedingly dull, prices being very weak and tending downward; still dealers appear wide apart in their views, sales being few and far between. The asking rates were: Spot 26½@26¾c; July 27@27¼c; August 27½@27½c; September 28c.

Subscription dispatches quote refined oil at 32½ lrances.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—The *Herald* says: The inactivity that has been the chief feature of the market for several days past was visible again to-day; both buyers and sellers evincing little if any disposition to operate. Upon lower creek there was slight inquiry at $4 20@4 25; sales were reported at both prices; on upper creek $4 10 was offered, and all transactions reported in this locality were at this figure. Markets outside dull and unchanged. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper creek	$4 10
500 bbls lower creek	4 10
500 bbls Petroleum Center	4 25
500 bbls Rouseville	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 29
500 bbls Rouseville	4 30

NEW YORK, June 10, closing 9—Market for crude, bulk, weak and dull at 14½c; refined is rather quiet at steady prices; 2,000 bbls sold at 27c; 2,100 bbls July at 27c; 12,000 cases on private terms. Philadelphiadelivery—more business was done, and only change in quotations; sales 5,000 bbls refined June at 26½@26¾c; 7,500 bbls July 26¾@27c, and 4,000 bbls August on private terms.

OIL CITY, June 10.—Market quiet, we hear of no sales at 9½, though $4 is the general old on lower creek. Oil City delivery nominally $4 00@4 05.

[By Associated Press Dispatch over Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—Market inactive; lower creek $4 20@4 25; upper creek $4 10.

SHAMBURG, June 10.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; quoted at $4 10 on road, or $3 80 @3 90 at the wells.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—Market quiet and dull; we quote at $4 25@4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The market is steady. Prime lightstraw to white 26c; standard white 26½@26¾c; crude 13½@13¾c.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

NEW YORK, June 10, 2 45 P. M.—Refined appears to be firmer at 27¼c for June. Rumors of sales of about 5,000 bbls prime white, but no particulars. Crude 14½c will buy. Philadelphia—sales last evening not reported; 2,000 bbls, seller last half July and first half of August, at 27c.

OIL CITY, PA., June 10.—Market quiet; offers to buy on lower creek at $4 25, and at Oil City at $4 35; few sellers at these figures.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Market quiet. Prices steady and firm. June, 26½@26¾c; July, 27@27½c; August, 27½c. Crude, 13¾@14c.

NEW YORK, June 10, 5 P. M.—Sales very light; market closed firm at 27¼@27½c for refined; crude nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 5:29 P. M.—Market quiet and prices steady and strong; June 26½@27c; July 27½c; August 27½@27¾c. Crude 13¾c.

Oil Receipts by Rail.

G. E. Palmer	50	Fisher Bros	55
A. S. Hill	196	Star Oil Works	321
Lockhart & Co	1,324		
Total			2,377

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks, B & Co, 216 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....216 bbls

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockart, F & co, 752 bbls crude to Lockhart, F & co; O & R, 40 do do to do; Bole, W Harris, 50 do do to A B Mills; ——, 55 do do to Fisher Bros; O Gold Co, 522 do do do; Lockart, F & co, L W Young, 400 do do to Fisher Bros; do, 313 do do to Star Oil Works.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., via W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 355 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, J & Co, 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 262 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 468 bbls refined to Tack Bros Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 197 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kechler & Co, 53 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 153 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 47 bbls refined to Waring & King Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Refining and Storing Co, 52 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & co, 50 bbls refined to R S. Calla Philadelphia.

Total shipments for day.....1,467 bbls

No shipments West.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 11, 1870. }

The volume of business doing in raw irons continues fairly active, considering the advanced season. The aggregate of sales during the week, although not large, indicates an increase over those of last week.

Receipts of raw irons continue remarkably light, but seem ample to meet current wants. Our city iron mills are generally operating to some extent, but complaints are accumulating from proprietors of a sparcity of orders for their products. The season is now rapidly approaching at which iron makers are accustomed to suspend operations for a period of thirty to sixty days, for stock taking and repairs.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

250 tons close gray medium forge, to arrive	$31 00—4 mos.
250 tons white and mottled forge,	30 00—6 mos.
400 tons white and mottled forge,	30 00—6 mos.
200 tons white and mottled, to arrive	30 00—6 mos.
500 tons medium open gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
300 tons favorite brand open gray	33 00—5 mos.
250 tons common close gray	30 00—6 mos.
300 tons good close gray	31 00—60 da's.
100 tons No. 3	32 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

300 tons No. 3 neutral forge, to arrive	$32 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—60 da's.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
150 tons mottled neutral forge	29 00—4 mos.
150 tons mottled neutral forge	29 00—4 mos.
50 tons neutral forge	29 00—4 mos.
80 tons No. 2 foundry	31 50—4 mos.
45 tons No. 3 neutral forge	29 50—5 mos.
25 tons No. 3 Anthracite	30 00—6 mos.
25 tons No. 2 Anthracite	33 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

500 tons fancy forge	$45 00—60 days.
200 tons fancy forge	45 00—4 mos.

Blooms.

518 pcs Maramec Missouri No. 1	$60 00—6 mos.
10 tons Juniata No. 1	92 50—4 mos.
20 tons Juniata No. 1	90 00—cash.
10 tons Juniata No. 1	90 00—cash.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Past Week—Received by Nimick & Co.

Canalboat G. R. Tuttle.....61 tons.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Hellman & H. metal	Lloyd & Black, m	1
Chess, Smith & Co. m		3
Total		5

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	4	Hallman & H. m 5
Lyon, Shorb & Co. m	1	
Total		10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, R & Co. c	7	Iverson, P & Co. m 1
Nimick & Co. m	2	Iverson, P & Co. m 1
Union Iron Mills, c	2	Hussey, Wells & co. c 1
McKnight, P & Co. m	3	Chess, S & Co. m 3
Total		20

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 11, 1870. }

The following are the card rates:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders...5@5 rates

Discount of standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, mill squares.....60 and 10 net

Tech, forged nuts.....60 and 10 net

Plow bolts.....2 and 5

Hexagon and square head bolts.....40 and 5

Coach and lag screws, by the 100.....40 and 10

Square and hexagon nuts and Washers.....4½@5 ₱ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 11c. diam., 4½@5 ₱ lb.

Spoke blanks, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 in. diam., 7½@8; 9-16 in. diam., 8½@9; ⅝ in. diam., 9½@10; ¾ in. diam., when less than 1 keg of each size reported, 12c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent, ₱ lb. over above.

Screw Bolts and Eye Bolts, in lots of 1 in. diam., 10½@7½ in. diam. 11½@ ⅝ in. diam. 13½@ ¾ in. diam. 15½@16c ₱ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 24 in. long, 7½@8, 19 and 12 in. long, 9@9½ net.

Sledges, cast-steel face and pene.....11c ₱ lb.

Buck nest tuyere irons.....4½ ₱ doz.

Flat iron washers.....3½@4 ₱ lb.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....9c ₱ lb.

1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long.....9½c

1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....9½c

1 to 2¼ in. diam. under 1½ long.....6c

⅞ and ¾ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6½c

⅞ and ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80 net ₱ set of 8 bolts,

50 ₱ set for each additional inch over 14 inch.

All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....16c

Single tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces.....30c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¼ inch wide, ₱ set.....5c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ₱ set.....5½c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₱ set.....5½c

Wagon box bolts, rods, single tree irons, and bolster plates in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₱ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2¼ inch ₱ 100.....$1 50 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each.....5 net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ₱ lb.....4½

Wagon axle, large heart, ¼ inch in diameter, all lengths, ₱ lb.....11½

Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2, and 2½ inch bits, and 25c less in sacks, ₱ lb over same size of land iron.

WOOL.

The wool trade continues moderately active. Receipts are not as heavy as at this date last year. One firm reports receipts up to extra day evening of 25,000 pounds. This was bought at rates ranging from 35 to 40c, the latter rate being paid for very choice. The generality of wool does not sell for rates above 38c.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

Merchants in Mercer county, Pa., are offering 35@36c for wool.

Wool is now coming in in considerable quantities. Prices range from 35 to 38@40c ₱ lb. Farmers in the western part of the county are generally selling their wool. Ten days ago no buyer could say that he had already taken in about ten thousand pounds; but now about 40c for first-class wool, and about everything was termed first-class.—*Coshocton Democrat.*

The wool market here has not yet opened to any extent, and prices are nominal. From what we can learn, prices will be about the same as last year—40@45c ₱ lb.—*Tuscarawas Chronicle.*

Some small lots have already been purchased. The prices, it now appears, will range from 38 to 40c.—*Fremont Journal.*

Wool is coming in in small quantities, the shearing season having only fairly commenced. Rohlfs & Co. are paying 38@40c for fine, being the outside prices.—*Canton Repository.*

Several small lots of this year's wool were made their appearance, but the clip is not yet finished, and until then it will be difficult to give the strict market quotations. As it is, good washed is commanding 40@45c, and it is the prevailing impression that prices will range about as last year.—*Hartford Reserve Chronicle.*

The wool market is gaining in activity. Good lots have commenced to come in. The price paid ranges from 35 to 40c; the greater portion is taken at about 38c. The clip will not compare with that of last year in point of quality, owing to the dry weather which set in so early in the season.—*Fulton County (Ohio) Republican.*

The new clip is coming in quite freely, and selling at 40c. Those who held over for higher prices last year, and lost six to ten cents on the pound, do not seem disposed to repeat the experiment this season.—*Minerva Commercial.*

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Paper M'f'g Co, 60 bbls paper; M Kerr, 27 bags rags; Reed, Miller & Co, 1 bbl butter, 3 firkins do; Arbuckles & co, 4 bbls do; Lea & Gilmore, 1 bbl do; Bryan, Bro & Co, 1 bbl do; Lea & Gilmore, 2 boxes spectacles; Mrs. Spencer & Mrs. Sloan, 1 bbl do; Dalzell, Gilmore & Leighton, 1 bbl do; Everson & P, 25 bbls iron; J C Bidwell, 1 pkge, 1 manufacturer; H W Bullens & co, 85 bbls ale; T W Andrews, 1 pkge ale; W H Lea & Co, 1 bbl do; H B Moore, 80 oil bbls; Godfrey & Clark, 100 bbls paper; Jarvis, Hamilton & co, 50 pcs pipe; Marshall & Bro, 20 do do; Marvin & Empsty bbl; Geo Newman & co, 25 bbls oil; Lee & E, 30 oak rye; Dan Cahoun, 15 do do.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JUNIATA.—Clark & co, 10 bbls pork; J H Conway & co, 2 bbls cheese; Hostetter & S, 4 cases bitters; 1 pkge do; Adams & co, 10 bbls spirits; 1 do do; Adams & co, 10 bbls spirits; 1 do do; Rickey & co, 270 bdls willows; Daniel & Son, 24 chairs; Dorsey & Pottery, 1 keg clay; L J Lynch, 1 bx drugs; Lea & Gilmore, 1 bx do; Lea, Hamilton & co, 3 pkgs do

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Charlton, Thomas, Wheeling, Va.	3
Cheatham, Robert, Apollo, Pa.	3
Frost, W. H., Brockwayville, Pa.	3
Iron, D. E., Sligo, Pa.	3
Wolf, A., Lancaster, Pa.	3
Blake & Fessenden, Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Freund, Jacob, Shamburg, Pa.	3
Lewis, Geo. W., Cincinnati, O.	3
Pratt & Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Robbins & Appleton, New York	3

THE Center Avenue Accidental Circle pic nic will be held to-day, Saturday, June 11th, 1870, if a fair day, having been postponed yesterday on account of inclement weather.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting at Leetsdale, near Sewickley, will not commence until August 3d.

CENTRAL BOARD.—On Tuesday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education will be held.

BETHANY COLLEGE.—The closing exercises of Bethany College, West Virginia, will commence on Wednesday next. A number of persons from this city will be in attendance.

A TYPO CADET.—A typo formerly employed in this city, who received an appointment as cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is in the city on a brief visit to his friends.

FIRE COMMISSION.—The Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their office on Fourth avenue, but it was impossible to ascertain what, if anything, they did.

COMMENCES ON MONDAY.—The fair and festival for the benefit of the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, will commence on Monday evening and close on Saturday evening. Instead of Saturday evening, as reported yesterday.

GOVERNOR GEARY AT THE WORK HOUSE.—Governor Geary and party, and His Honor Mayor Brush, were at the Work House yesterday, remaining there until four o'clock in the afternoon.

A GUEST.—James Guest was one of Mayor Brush's *guests* yesterday morning. For enjoying the hospitalities of the city hotel Thursday night, he was charged the pecuniary sum of $50 and costs, which he paid and was released.

A CART UPSET.—Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock a cart was upset on the Monongahela wharf, above the suspension bridge. No damage was done, although the affair raised a temporary excitement.

THE AURORA LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The AURORA LITERARY ASSOCIATION will give their first annual pic-nic at McFarland's Grove, on Thursday, June 23d. The Association has on its list of members the names of some of the most enterprising young men of the city.

KNIVES STOLEN.—The house of John Hoffer, at the corner of Overhill street and Hoffer's alley, was entered by a thief during the temporary absence of the family on Thursday and a set of knives and forks stolen. There is no clue to the intruder.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—George Conch, James Griffin and Henry Kelley, recently convicted in the Criminal Court on various charges, were yesterday taken to the Western Penitentiary, to commence their serving out of the various sentences imposed.

REPORTED RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We were informed last evening that two freight or stock trains collided on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Blairsville Junction, late on Thursday night, seriously injuring several drovers, but we were unable to ascertain any particulars.

THE MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman, indicted for the murder of James Laugran, will commence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Wednesday next. Over forty witnesses have been summoned for the defense.

ENLARGED.—The Allegheny *Blaetter*, the Sunday issue of the *Volksblatt*, and the only German Sunday paper in the city, to-morrow makes its appearance in new type and in a greatly enlarged form. Mr. Bauer exhibits a commendable degree of enterprise.

STRAWBERRY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday and Friday evenings of next week the ladies of Grace Lutheran Mission propose holding a Strawberry Entertainment in the Town Hall, Birmingham. No effort will be spared to provide a pleasant evening to all who may be in attendance.

LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society will be held in Christ Church next Tuesday, June 14, at three P. M. All the managers are requested to attend. Owing to the heavy rain that was falling on Saturday the meeting last Tuesday but few of the members were present.

RACES AT OIL CITY.—The June meeting of the Oil City Park Association will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The premiums offered are liberal, aggregating $2,275, and will no doubt bring out the best stock in the oil regions. The Allegheny Valley Railroad will issue tickets at half-fare between Pittsburgh and Oil City and all intermediate stations during the races.

ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.—A special meeting of City Councils will be held on Monday afternoon, June 20th, and not on Monday next, as has been promised, for the purpose of electing an available candidate for Allegheny Wharfmaster. There is also a large amount of other school business to dispose of, so that an interesting meeting may be expected.

QUIET NUPTIAL CEREMONY.—The marriage of Mr. Cyrus Clark, Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city, to Miss Mary Kingsley, daughter of the late Bishop Kingsley, was celebrated in this city on Wednesday morning, June 8th, at five o'clock, Rev. W. W. Wythe, of New Castle, Pa., officiating. The nuptials were very quietly celebrated, and the bridal party started immediately on a trip to Niagara Falls.

CRAZY WALLY.—"Wally," the crazy negro, was arrested on Thursday evening, for creating a considerable commotion on the hill by his strange freaks. He was very vicious, and yelled continually after being locked up. During the night he braided his wool fantastically all over his head, and ornamented the braids with two or three brass rings which gave him a strange enough appearance. As soon as he gets rational he will be taken to the work house.

HARD ON A PITTSBURGHER.—The Springfield *Advertiser* announces the following under the head of an affliction: "A drummer for a Pittsburgh fruit jar establishment was in town inflicting this and other communities with his presence, is gotten up regardless of expense, perfumed and padded after the most approved manner. This artist presents a card bearing the legend: 'Compliments of W. H. Hastings, Tourist and Lightning Fly Trap,' with a proper name, 'Damphool,' does not show up his car.' We wonder who he is?

REVENUE NOTICE.—By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that Collector Davis, of the Twenty-Second district, gives notice that the taxes on incomes, carriages, silver plate, watches, etc., must be paid before the 20th inst., or additional expenses will be imposed. The delinquent Collector Harrison will receive the taxes in those parts of the district not mentioned in the advertisement, and will give notice where and when he will be in the different sub-districts. The matter should be attended to promptly. The Collector's office is at No. 109 Fourth avenue.

HEALTH REPORT.—Twenty-seven deaths are reported as having occurred in the city during the week ending June 7th, 1870, of which nine were adults and eighteen children. The diseases are stated as follows: Scarlet fever, 4; typhoid pneumonia, 1; still born, 3; paralysis, 1; enteric fever, 1; hydropsrl cardium, 1; whooping cough, 2; inflammation of bowels, 1; pleuro pneumonia, 1; convulsions, 1; consumption, 4; accident, 1; marasmus, 1; angina pectoris, 1; heart disease, 1; enlargement mesaunc gland, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; cancer of stomach uterus, 1. Six of the children were under one year of age, five between the ages of one and two, and the ages of the balance reached as high as eighty.

CAVING IN OF A TUNNELL.—About half past six o'clock Thursday evening, a portion of the eastern end of the tunnell at Cork's Run, on the Pan Handle Railroad, fell in closing the opening and obstructing the track for a considerable distance. Since the caving in of the tunnel the trains have been switched off at the junction at Mingo, near Steubenville, and run inland from this point to Wheeling and Pittsburgh Railroad. A delay of several hours is thus experienced. The amount of earth and stone that fell to the track was very considerable, and the work of clearing away will take some little time. It will be finished however at the earliest possible moment.

No Unexpended Balance

Yesterday Mr. John R. McCune, Treasurer of the Central Board of Education, gave notice that the funds of the Board were exhausted, and that the account of the Board had been overdrawn three hundred dollars, and there were about two thousand dollars of the outstanding warrants yet to be paid. This is no unusual occurrence at this season of the year, as the Board have often been compelled to borrow from their Treasurer, and this they do not merely to show that the proposals which are being received "for the safe keeping and custody of the funds" are of no use, but to prevent the "unexpended balance" being on the wrong side this time. The Board, however, have not been made on Tuesday next. Next month the school taxes will all be paid in, and then the "unexpended balance" question will be revived.

Sent to the House of Refuge.

Mayor Brush yesterday sent the little girl Delia Dean, mentioned as having been arrested charged with several larcenies, but more particularly with stealing $60 from Mr. James M. Hamilton, of the Twelfth ward, to the House of Refuge. The information before Mayor Brush was made by Mr. Hamilton, and when the case came up for a hearing a note was presented from Alderman Taylor, stating that he had several charges against the girl, but the prosecutors declined carrying the matter to Court, and advising her commitment to the House of Refuge. Officer John Elliott took her down last evening, and we learn that she was very much pleased with her new home, where is only fourteen years old. The red shoes, (three or four pairs), three parasols, a number of fans, and a white apron and a number of other articles, found in the girl's possession, were handed over to Mr. Hamilton, having been purchased, no doubt, with the money stolen from Mr. Hamilton.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Action of the River Men.

At a meeting of the river men and those engaged in the coal interest, yesterday, in reference to the bill of Senator Boreman, about bridging the Ohio river, the following dispatch was agreed upon, and sent to Hon. John Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania:

PITTSBURGH, June 10, 1870.

Hon. John Scott, Washington, D. C.:

There is no objection to Senator Boreman's proposed amendment in relation to the Monongahela bridges. The coal men here, and all who navigate the river, are agreed to it. Accept it that it may occasion no contention to impede the passage of the bill.

JOS. WALTON.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Denominational and Personal.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The *Banner* devotes nearly all of its space this week to the proceedings of the General Assembly. Of the work of the Assembly, the *Banner* thus speaks. The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday at 12 M., after a most delightful meeting. It was not merely a harmonious, but also a working body. To commence the reconstruction of our church machinery required time, thought, care, and the spirit of enlightened Christian magnanimity, all of which were displayed in a remarkable manner. The deliberations and conclusions of this Assembly will be important features in the history of the church. Let the prayer of every one be, that God's blessing may rest upon what has been done; and let all engage zealously to accomplish the great designs indicated by the Assembly.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The *United Presbyterian* says of the late General Assembly: It was an assembly that will have an honorable place in the history of our church. It had to act on many subjects of much importance; and, although not always reaching its conclusions as directly and speedily as a better observance of the rules of order would have secured, it generally got at last to such action as must commend itself to general approval. * * * Altogether, we think this Assembly did itself credit and the church good service. It was comparatively, too, a youthful Assembly—with fewer old men in it than generally we would prefer to see in such a body. With the youth and vigor of the church, we think, there should always be a good proportion of the age and experience. Nothing men need not be over anxious for the responsibilities of such a place. If spared, they will have enough of them during their ministry. Their time is coming. Death is rapidly making room for them. It is natural, then, they should desire to become familiar with the order of proceedings in such a body. But it is a very low appreciation of the highest court of the church to regard it as a school of ecclesiastic learning. It is the supreme court, adjudicating the great questions affecting the interests of Christ in the world, and the rights of its members, and it does seem proper that, when she should have the benefit of a large share of the wisdom and experience of her fathers, while we have them, be heard in the supreme council of the church.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST ON THE PRESS

In quoting some sharp criticisms from the *Nation*, on the growth of "sensational, eavesdropping, scandal-mongering, malignant, knock-mailing journalism," the *United Presbyterian* says: This is strong and severe, but who will say that it is not true? And why is the press of this country subject to such charges? It is not simply because unprincipled men of low tastes have established papers to represent their class; or have managed to get control of positions in connection with respectable papers, in which they sometimes outrage public decency. It is largely because of a widely prevailing taste for scandal and indecency, which makes a market for the productions of such men. But for this, in any community their occupation would be profitless and soon be gone. They are only to be cursed with such a press must blame itself; and this blame often rests on members of it of whom better things might be expected—respectable business men, who for the sake of the advertising advantage will give of publications contenance and support.

There is no evil of the times against which the public conscience is in more need of being aroused, and in opposition to which all right-minded men should most sternly array themselves.

CATHOLIC.

A THRUST AT UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The debate in the United Presbyterian General Assembly, on the validity of Papal baptism, has aroused the indignation of the *Catholic*, which understands to whose up the s sparkle of the Reformation" for the benefit of those who have "the surpassing impudence" to question the Christianity of the Mother Church. After quoting what Calvin said of Luther, what Luther in return said of Calvin, and what other enemies said of themselves and one another, the *Catholic* adds: Come now, Presbyterian preachers, and contemplate your fathers in the faith—the founders of Protestantism! Ye "blind leaders of the blind," how could you, with such antecedents, summon to your brows brass enough to question the Christianity of the ancient Church and Christendom! The persons above named are the Apostles of Protestantism, and if their representatives to day were not the most shameless hypocrites, they would not pretend to be better than their masters. Catholics are charged with resting their Church on St. Peter, but surely that is a far more respectable name than Luther, Calvin, Zwinglius and Co., as portrayed by themselves. The Catholic Church has never taught her children to believe that Christ our Lord is the founder and finisher of the Church, but that, amongst His disciples He selected one, and made him the foundation—Rock—and God did not do this without a reason, and the reason is found in the words of the command: "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs," in other words, my whole flock. Therefore the Church knows and believes and has taught that those who are not spiritually nourished by Peter, i. e., by him who represents Peter, in the office permanently instituted by Christ are not, and cannot be till Peter feed them, His flock. Consequently, he that denies any error of faith, separates a man from the flock of Christ. But when heresy is added to schism, as in the case of the Lutherans and Presbyterians, there is between that flock and them what Scripture calls "a great gulf fixed," a great chaos," which can never be bridged over till truth and error, day and night, heaven and hell are reconciled. United Presbyterians believe you for the present to repentant shame.

A NOTE OF WARNING—"FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED."

In another article, the *Catholic* alludes to the declaration of the Committee on Papal Baptism, "that the Catholic Church is not a Church of Christ, and adds: Rodney Dennis as is their report, it is one of the signs of the times, and as such there is food for reflection in the animus which it reveals. The question of inserting in the Constitution of the United States a formal recognition of the existence of God, is being earnestly and extensively agitated. The country abounds with the cry that the Bible must be read in the public schools. Now the principle on which the advocates of these measures—mainly, we think, are Protestant ministers—base their demands, is that Lutheran and Christian country, and that we are a Christian people, that Christianity is the higher law of the Republic. But, if as we have just been informed, Catholics are not Christians, Christianity means Protestantism—nothing more and nothing less. The obvious consequence will be drawn: we shall be told that this is a Protestant people, that Protestantism is the higher law of the Republic. The indications are that efforts will be made to declare the Protestant the established church of the United States. The public school system is a huge stride in that direction. These words of Luther, spoken to Christian, that is, as we are now told, Protestant, but if the State may support Protestant schools by taxation, why may it not maintain Protestant churches by the same means? We do not wish to be alarmists, but would direct the attention of Catholics to the signs of the times. Let us look at the danger we have to meet. Let those lukewarm and short-sighted Catholics, who see in the common school system only an excellent method of teaching grammar, geography, &c., examine the principles on which it is based and the consequences by which it will probably be followed. The 19th end of the wedge is established schools. The thick end is an established Church.

We do not suppose the Protestant community is prepared to endorse the report to which we have referred. The delectable document is only a straw, but, as the old proverb has it, "a straw shows how the wind blows." Things are drifting in the direction we have above pointed. We must be watchful and united.

METHODIST.

The *Christian Advocate* contains quite a lengthy article on "Bishop Kingsley and Allegheny College," in which, under the head of "What Allegheny College did for Bishop Kingsley," reference is made to his entrance as a student thirty-four years ago, he being then a rude boy, and also his graduation, when he was distinctly developed in all that was necessary to give the world assurance of a man. Here the direct work of the College for him terminated. Under the head "What Bishop Kingsley did for Allegheny College, the *Advocate* notices his first task, the most arduous one possible; namely, the agency of the College, which undertakes to show up the "Apostles of the Reformation" for the benefit of those still seen, not merely in the endowment, but much more in the knowledge and appreciation of the College among old Methodist families from which still comes a valuable element of its patronage. Some of its firmest friends were born in those tollsome years.

"On the 22d is the quadrennial gathering of the Alumni of the University, and it promises to be a success. One eye will not lighten upon it, one voice will make no answer. One of the Alumnæ rests near the patriarchs and prophets of the elder world, and will arise from the region of Mayflower to welcome us.

"He went like a hero, but the College has one friend the less at a time when it had none to spare.

"To perpetuate his name where it should so fitly stay, the Kingsley Professorship, some few years ago initiated. No better monument could our brother, now made perfect, have than such a memorial. Its object is this: In affection and labor as this Professorship. Many took with generous emotion to the mission, and about fifteen thousand dollars are said to be pledged in this direction."

In an article under the caption, "The Evangelical Alliance," the same paper says: "The Evangelical Alliance, like the American Bible Society, but in a higher sense, is such a spiritual antiquarian, pushing research throughout the ancient temple of the Christian faith, and seeking to disenchum from its crypts and catacombs the too dormant spirit of Divine Love. It is not indeed unfriendly to dogma, as are many minute philosophers of to-day. It proposes no crusade against denominations, the logical result of doctrinal discussion, but would have its service to the cause of Christ in their place and within fitting limits. But it seeks to subordinate dogma, ritualism, ecclesiasticism, and religious controversy to the supreme believes and dictates of Divine Love. It aims not to denude of his creed and churchly predilections, the Methodist or Presbyterian, the Episcopalian or Baptist, the Lutheran or German Reformed. But it would, in many respects, place them on a common platform of Christian work—work for the Master—and would say to them: "All ye be brethren." This is its special work, and it has already done much in promoting feelings of Christian brotherhood.

The Alliance has already had five general meetings, one at London, one at Paris, one at Berlin, one at Geneva, and one at Amsterdam, and it now proposes to hold its sixth general meeting in the city of New York during the coming fall. It merits a cordial and earnest welcome from Protestant Christianity in these United States. Its first general meeting, held in London in 1846, was attended by nine hundred and twenty-one delegates. Five times that many delegates from the Evangelical churches of the United States would make a grand welcome to the meeting soon to be held in the commercial metropolis of this country.

ORTHODOXY.

The Christian *Radical* enjoys a rebuke administered to *Zion's Herald* by the *Boston Radical*, because it believes the rebuke well merited. The question at issue was an allegation in the *Heral* that the *Universalist* increased in prosperity as it grew in Orthology. The *Christian Radical* has this to say:

"If you would have 'prosperity,' see well to your orthodoxy. If you want your paper to flourish—your purse to become plethoric—your church to grow in numbers—your body to fatten—if you want the smiles of rich men to fall on you, and if you would keep bitter cups of sorrow from your lips, and the tresses of your back, and never feel the 'potency of the present agonies,' as Heine calls them, that will come with every true, deep lie, then cling with still more intensive embrace to orthodoxy, that is, devote yourself more to Methodism, Presbyterianism, Lutheranism, Congregationalism, to Nice, Augsburg, Westminster, Savoy. For it was so in the olden time that the more orthodox a man was in the *Christly* sense, the less he had 'prosperity'—the more the tides set in against him and the hail and storm got round and swept into his face—the less money he made, the less applause fell on his ear, the less foot was in his larder, the less raiment in his wardrobe, the fewer subscribers to his paper, the smaller and poorer the number of men who listened to and believed his words. For the Christ himself strong as he was—beautiful as he was—the Life and Truth and Wisdom, and very Love of God—had not where to lay his head—was an hungered, had his dear patient Face spit upon, and his heart pierced with a spear for *his* orthodoxy.

That then of the apostolic time must have differed briefly from this the *Herald* tells of. That must have been less obliging, less fawning, less popular, less genteel, less eminently mere consequences, less careful of money, popularity, general favor, more inward, deeper, sterner, sinewed more of a piece, less carved, silver vitrues, glorying more in the cross, and seeing more in crucifixion frailty, dying more, perishing more in the outward man, that the inward man might be more renewed, than this we have now. Therefore the *Herald* looks on at the *Radical* and calls it "infidel," but see what the "infidel" says as comment on the *Herald's* orthodoxy. Here is an exhibition of one of the early Christians and a Christian of to-day would present a striking contrast! Paul struck the center when he said so simply and yet so truly: Without the spirit of Christ we are none of His."

"Orthodoxy gets 'prosperity.' The kind we have now does. Orthodoxy is a person now. What a deal of difference eighteen hundred years do make at last. 'Orthodoxy' in the time of Paul and Peter and John got persecution and banishment, now it gets prosperity. Alas, and sadly too, it does not know something of the *Herald's* kind. The world has not yet been taken counsel against Him then, and His pale lips we would read the contents and last of Gethsemane, nor His sore feet trod the sharp crags of Calvary."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Robert Barr was tried for assault and battery on Sarah Smith, before Alderman Taylor, on Saturday last, when, it was alleged, defendant struck Miss McKelvey, a daughter of prosecutor, on the right gray standard. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Oliver Graham was tried for larceny, officer Andrew Moon, prosecutor. The defendant was arrested by Detective Stinson, assisted by Officer Shipton. It was proved that defendant was seen by Mr. Hilton on the night the watch was stolen, and that he exchanged it for a young man's who pawned the watch to Cimiotti's, and claimed $10 as his share of the proceeds. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of Henry Holley, charged with entering the dwelling with intent to commit a felony. The felony consists in stealing a shawl, property of J. J. Saint, of Sharpsburg, and the other offense was committed at the house of Mr. Robert Bruce, of East Liberty. The defendant was found guilty and in the first case was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, add in the second to two years and six months.

Patrick Devlin was arraigned on an indictment for assault, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Woods, prosecutrix. It appears that the defendant had difficulty with his wife, who came to him, and he went to live with her mother, after which defendant's wife refused to live with him unless he would be sober. He then demanded admittance, threatening to shoot his wife, and that when Mrs. Woods refused to admit him he broke open the door. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and Judge Sterrett sentenced him to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

There was also a case of surety of the peace against Devlin, which he failed to enter into required to give security in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

Three boys, named Horace Byers, Charles Byers and Michael Dierkan, were tried for the larceny of a quantity of lead, piping and copper, fifteen dollars and the others at four dollars each, from the store of W. G. Dunseath & Bro., on Fifth avenue, in the Fifth ward. Some of the articles were found in the possession of Dierkan